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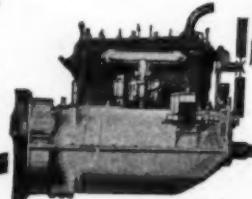
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THE TREATY AND THE SERVICES.

In the course of his discussion of the peace treaty with Germany with the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the White House on Aug. 19, President Wilson made three references to Service matters. The President made a general statement at the opening of the conference in which he declared that many problems of our national life waited on the signing of the treaty. As to how this delay affected our military policy he said: "Our military plans of course wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also till we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples."

Senator Lodge brought up the question of the disposition by the overseas possessions of Germany and their control. He asked: "Among those overseas possessions are the Ladrones Islands, except Guam; the Carolines, and, I think, the Marshall Islands. Has there been any recommendation made by our naval authorities in regard to the importance of our having islands there, not for territorial purposes, but for naval purposes?"

The President: "There was a paper on that subject, Senator, which has been published. I only partially remember it. It was a paper laying out the general necessities of our naval policy in the Pacific, and the necessity of having some base for communication upon those islands was mentioned, just in what form I do not remember. But let me say this, there is a little island which I must admit I had not heard of before."

Senator Williams: "The island of Yap?"

The President: "Yap. It is one of the bases and centers of cable and radio communication on the Pacific, and I made the point that the disposition, or rather the control, of that island should be reserved for the general conference which is to be held in regard to the ownership and operation of the cables. That subject is mentioned and disposed of in this treaty and the general cable conference is to be held."

As to the maintenance of American troops in Europe, the following interchange took place between the President and Senator Johnson, of California:

Senator Johnson: "Mr. President does the moral obligation to which you have alluded compel us to maintain American troops in Europe?"

The President: "Such small bodies as are necessary to the carrying out of the treaty, I think."

Senator Johnson: "And will those troops have to be maintained under the various treaties of peace until the ultimate consummation of the terms of those treaties?"

The President: "Yes. But that is not long. In no case, as I remember, does that exceed eighteen months."

Senator Johnson: "I was rather under the impression that the occupation of Germany was to be for fifteen years."

The President: "Oh, I beg your pardon."

The Chairman: "Along the Rhine."

The President: "Along the Rhine. Yes. I was thinking of Upper Silesia and the other places where plebiscites are created or to be carried out. It is the understanding with the other governments that we are to retain only enough troops there to keep our flag there."

Senator Johnson: "The idea in my mind was this: Will we be maintaining American troops upon the Rhine for the next fifteen years?"

The President: "That is entirely within our choice, Senator; but I suppose we will."

CLEMENCY AGENCIES' WORK.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information showing activities of clemency agencies in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army during the period from Feb. 25 to Aug. 14, 1919, inclusive, in respect of cases of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement in a disciplinary barracks or a penitentiary. All cases considered are those of officers and men found guilty of the more serious offenses, civil or military, and who, therefore, received the more severe sentences. This class of cases is automatically examined under the policy adopted after the signing of the armistice. Some other cases involving less serious charges are examined on application for clemency. Such cases are not included in these figures.

I.

| | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Number of cases considered..... | 6,040 |
| 2. Less number of life sentence cases..... | 88 |
| 3. Balance noted under sub-division II and III..... | 5,952 |

II.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Average sentence to confinement originally adjudged in cases considered..... | 7.28 |
| 2. Average sentence to confinement, in cases considered, remaining after remissions..... | 1.90 |
| 3. Per cent. of reduction..... | 74.00 |

III.

| | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Number of cases in which the entire unexecuted portion of the sentence to confinement was remitted..... | 1,794 |
| 2. Number of men recommended for or authorized to apply for ordinary discharge (A.R. Sec. 139, Par. 1; Sec. 150, Par. 3) by order of the Secretary of War, with remission of the dishonorable discharge adjudged..... | 495 |
| 3. Number of men recommended or authorized to apply for restoration to duty..... | 386 |

IV.

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Number of life sentence cases in which clemency was recommended..... | 15 |
| 2. Average term sentence left in effect in the fifteen life sentence cases..... | 12.07 yrs. |

V.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Number of cases in which clemency was recommended..... | 5,118 |
| 2. Per cent. of cases in which clemency was recommended..... | 85.00 |

Q.M. RECRUITING.

Capt. Arthur G. Duncan, Q.M.C., U.S.A., on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, has prepared an interesting illustrated pamphlet for recruiting purposes showing the advantage of enlisting in the Q.M. Corps. It is a very attractive publication of thirty-two pages, and sets forth in an entertaining manner the advantages of training for various skilled workers who enlist. The opportunity to travel, the luxuries for soldiers, good pay, the schools available to men, the opportunity for advancement, sports and amusements, opportunities for technical knowledge, etc., are all set forth.

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RACE OF THE SUBMARINE CHASERS.

The U.S. submarine chaser No. 131, in command of Lieut. Joseph L. Day, U.S.N., which so splendidly won the ocean race of the six chasers from Bermuda to the port of New York on Aug. 19, 1919, not only broke all previous records held by motor boats for this run, but both she and her consorts proved themselves once again valuable Navy craft and able sea boats.

The SC-131, with her five sister chasers selected from the flotilla, Capt. Charles P. Nelson, commander, to make the race, left St. David's Head, Bermuda, Aug. 16, Admiral Singer, of the British navy, starting them on their run. She took the lead at the start, and although closely followed held the lead all the way here, passing the finish line off the Statue of Liberty, New York, at 2:19 a.m., Aug. 19. She covered the 600 miles in 58 hours and 32 minutes. The old record for motor boats was 67 hours, which was held by the Ailsa Craig. The average speed of the SC-131 was eleven and six-tenths knots, and her engine worked beautifully.

The SC-217, Ensign G. O'Donohue, U.S.N.R.F., which finished second, and the SC-351, Ensign W. W. Ball, U.S.N.R.F., which finished third, arrived only one hour after the winner, and also had the honor of breaking the old record. The C-90, Lieut. Oscar Borgeson, U.S.N.; 129, Lieut. (j.g.) M. Jacoby, U.S.N.R.F.; 137, Ensign Theron Apollonio, U.S.N.R.F., and 324, Ensign C. W. H. Escham, U.S.N., did not arrive at New York until after 10 a.m., Aug. 19.

The SC-131 and the other chasers met good weather until the latter part of the trip, when they ran into a storm. The performance of all the chasers was highly creditable to the officers and crews, and it was a good service test. Lieut. Joseph L. Day, who was in command of the winning boat, was born in Maine, Jan. 7, 1892, and was appointed in the Regular Navy Sept. 15, 1917.

The remainder of the force of submarine chasers comprising the flotilla under Captain Nelson which left Bermuda at noon on Aug. 15 arrived at the port of New York about noon on Aug. 19. They were also accompanied by the mother ships, the Leonidas, which was the flagship of Captain Nelson, and the Ontario and the Hannibal. By some error on the part of the reception committee which had been delegated to welcome the flotilla the committee boat was not at Ellis Island to welcome it, but lay at a dock at 35th street. All the submarine chasers with their mother ships proceeded up the Hudson river and dropped anchor off 135th street. They attracted great attention as they went to their anchorage.

Some of the chasers performed notable service. No. 129, Ensign Maclear Jacoby, rendered fine service during the bombardment at Durazzo, Albania, on Oct. 2, and sank an enemy submarine. The chasers besides having served at Durazzo performed important duty in various parts of the war zone, including the Adriatic ports, Black Sea, Turkish waters and in British and French waters. They more than met the expectations of their designers.

The following officers serving on the submarine chasers were on duty during the bombardment at Durazzo: No. 15, Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Bastedo, Lieut. T. Wildon A. Ott and Ensign H. B. Thomas; No. 95 (Captain Nelson, commanding the unit), Lieut. Leon Clemmer, Ensigns George J. Leevy and Shirley D. Murphy; No. 128, Ensigns Hilary R. Chambers, Jr., and Harold A. Ball; No. 130, Ensigns Henry R. Dunn and Otis T. Russell; No. 179, Ensigns Erskine Hazard and E. T. Moore; No. 225, Lieuts. Elmer J. McClellan and Joseph L. Day; No. 324, Lieut. Clifford W. Eshom and Ensign Charles E. Collins; No. 327, Ensigns Walter P. Grossmann and John B. Stanchfield, Jr.; No. 337, Ensigns Andrew J. Kelley and C. D. Smith; No. 338, Ensigns John M. Beverly and Thomas T. Bissel.

ARMY ITEMS.

Classification of North Russian Fights.

The War Department announced on Aug. 15 that for the purpose of silver bands to be attached to pikes of colors (Par. 244, A.R.) all the engagements in North Russia will be considered under the one general classification of "North Russia 1918-19."

Graves of 95 Per Cent. of the A.E.F. Dead Recorded.

The Graves Registration Service, A.E.F., reports 75,318 graves recorded to Aug. 12. This is 17,400 more than were reported as of June 30. The work of the Registration Service is continuing and additional graves are still being discovered. The graves now recorded account for about ninety-five per cent. of the total number of deaths in the A.E.F.

Remitting of Sentences.

The commanding generals of the Ports of Embarkation, Newport News and Hoboken, and commanding officers of certain posts and camps are being authorized to remit unexecuted portion of the sentence of any garrison prisoner now held at their port, camp or post who was received from overseas or who is in the future received from overseas provided the man's sentence does not exceed three months and the offense for which the sentence was adjudged was a minor one.

American Troops Parade in Brussels.

The 1st Division of the American Forces in Germany was well represented at the national celebration held in Brussels on July 21 in commemoration of Belgium's independence, says the Bridgehead Sentinel of July 26. In the parade of Allied troops, which marked the day, the American Forces in Germany were represented by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the forces; Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Division, and Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., in command of the 3d Division, and a composite battalion composed of two companies from the 1st and two from the 3d Division, in command of

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Major S. C. Brown, 7th Infantry, 3d Division, headed by the band of the 5th Field Artillery, which was augmented by nineteen musicians of the 1st U.S. Engineers' band. Eight sets of colors of 1st Division organizations were carried in the parade. These were the standards of three battalions of the 18th Infantry, those of two battalions of the 16th Infantry, those of the 1st U.S. Engineers and the colors of the 2d Field Signal Battalion. Other American officers present included Brig. Gens. Augustine McIntyre, U.S.A., 1st Field Art. Brigade, and Frank Parker, U.S.A., 1st Inf. Brigade.

111 Members of the 1st Division Cited.

One hundred and eleven members of the 1st Division, composing the largest list of individual citations ever issued from headquarters of the 1st Division, were cited by Major Gen. E. J. McGlachlin, U.S.A., during the week of July 24 for some act of bravery or service which they performed during the war, says the Bridgehead Sentinel. Of the number receiving citations sixty-five were from the 2d M.G. Battalion, while twelve members of the 26th Infantry and eight of the 18th Infantry were mentioned in the orders. Sgt. Leonard Cavanaugh, 18th Inf., was awarded the Medaille Militaire twice. The officers cited include Lieuts. Clyde H. Lamb, Daniel Stedman, of the 26th Inf.; Henry Johnson, Lawrence C. Hanes who received two citations, and John E. Hacker, 2d M.G. Bath.

1st Division Leaves the Rhine for Home.

The 5th Field Artillery, one of the first units of the 1st Division to leave the Rhine for the United States, left Fort Ehrenbreitstein, at Coblenz, on Aug. 16, according to a press dispatch from that city. It was added that by Aug. 19 all of the division would be on its way. Small detachments of American troops remaining on the Rhine, it was said, were being scattered through the narrow sector of the bridgehead remaining under American jurisdiction, but the greater part of the American forces will remain at Coblenz for garrison duty.

Competition for Saddle Horses.

A competitive endurance test for saddle horses, over a selected course of 300 miles from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Devens, Mass., will be held on Oct. 14 to 18. Mr. W. R. Brown, of Berlin, N.H., president of the Arabian Horse Club of America, and Albert W. Harris, of Chicago, who make the announcement, state that the event is to stimulate interest in breeding of cavalry mounts in the United States and to determine the performance of various breeds under the severe conditions of a "forced march." In addition to the cash prizes, the United States Cavalry Cup will be put up for annual competition, to become the permanent property of the

owner winning it three times. The horses will start at the same time and cover sixty miles a day for five consecutive days, rain or shine, carrying 300 pounds of equipment, including rider. In making the awards the judges will allow fifty per cent. for condition, twenty-five per cent. for speed and twenty-five per cent. for feed consumed.

American Cavalry Squadron in Germany.

"Arrangements are now being made to form a provisional Cavalry squadron at Coblenz, headquarters of the American Forces in Germany," says The Watch on the Rhine of Aug. 1. It adds: "All men who have had eighteen months' Cavalry service and who wish to volunteer are eligible. Names of such men must be submitted to the 3d Division personnel adjutant not later than noon of Aug. 2."

First Unit of 3d Division Comes Home.

The first unit of the 3d Division, American Forces in Germany, which has been stationed in the Coblenz sector, arrived at New York on Aug. 18 on the troop transport Agamemnon. It included the 18th Field Artillery, the 9th Machine Gun Battalion and the supply and machine gun companies of the 38th Infantry, who claimed that it was the first division to get into action at Chateau-Thierry, and the only one to be engaged in the major operations of Chateau-Thierry, the Aisne-Marne defensive and offensive, the Vesle, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. The division carries six service stars on its colors.

M.T.C. Train at Salt Lake City.

The U.S. Army Motor Transport transcontinental train, bound from Washington for San Francisco, arrived at Salt Lake City on Aug. 19, and was reviewed by Governor Simon Bamberger and other state officials, as well as by local officials. The roads so far encountered in Utah are reported by the officers of the train as "revelations," so excellent are they. The convoy proceeded Aug. 21 and arrived at Eureka, Nev., on Aug. 26.

Black Leather vs. Russet Leather.

Philip M. C. Armstrong, of Detroit, who was a captain in the Q.M. Corps during the war, has written to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stating that the following paragraph, which appeared in our issue of May 24, is "misleading": "Russet harness leather was adopted by the U.S. Army following the Boxer revolution in China, when the American forces which participated in that campaign were made aware of its advantage over black leather through their contact with the British and French forces, by which russet leather was in general use." Our statement was based on an announcement made by one of the War Department's news agencies.

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COAST GUARD'S RECORD OF WAR SERVICE. *New Plan Used.*

When the final report of the operations and activities of the U.S. Navy in the war with Germany is completed the valuable part played by the U.S. Coast Guard, which automatically became a part of the Navy on the declaration of war, will be fully recognized. During all our wars the former Revenue Cutter Service co-operated with the Navy. The cutters were utilized in military operations and were manned with officers and men belonging to the Service. The officers were then not detailed to duty in vessels of the Navy, but remained on their own cutters. The act of Congress creating the Coast Guard made it possible for the Navy Department to use every resource possessed by the smaller Service, especially the services of individual officers on other duty than on board their own vessels. Consequently, Coast Guard officers were detailed to command twelve converted yachts and gunboats operating in European waters and in all capacities from commanding officer to executive, to navigating and engineering details, in fact in all activities of the Navy overseas. A Coast Guard officer commanded a Navy aviation base in France, another was aid on the staff of a base commander, while others were on duty in the Bureaus of Navigation and Steam Engineering in the Navy Department. In every duty they gave a splendid account of themselves and honored not alone the Navy but the Coast Guard Service.

As an earnest of the efficiency of their training for the serious duties of war, there stand the lists of commendations, which state: Commended for courageous and heroic action, nineteen commissioned officers, seven warrant officers, thirty-five enlisted men. Commended for efficient and noteworthy action, twelve commissioned officers, thirteen warrant officers, twenty-three enlisted men. Commended for acts of personal bravery, one commissioned officer, five enlisted men. And this record is all the more remarkable for the reason that the Coast Guard personnel on June 30, 1918, was composed of 228 commissioned officers, thirty-six cadets, 412 warrant officers and 5,920 enlisted men. It is only just that the officers commended for courageous and heroic action during the war should be identified. They are Capts. R. B. Adams, of the Seneca; F. C. Billard, of the Onondaga; B. H. Camden, of the Gresham; R. W. Dempwolf, of the U.S. trooper Trasos Montes; R. L. Jack, of the Seneca; Randolph Ridgely, Jr., of the Yamacraw; Charles Satterlee, of the Tampa; J. A. Starr, of the

Seneca; J. E. Sitka, of the New York Division; William J. Wheeler, of the Seneca; 1st Lieuts. F. J. Birkett, of the New York Division; Fletcher W. Brown, of the Seneca; J. T. Carr, of the Tampa; A. H. Scally, of the Tampa; 2d Lieuts. R. A. Bothwell, of the Tampa; J. A. Curran, of the Seneca; J. M. Earp, of the Tampa; J. F. McGourty, of the Tampa, and 3d Lieut. J. A. Frost, Jr., of the Tampa.

The war service of the Coast Guard began the day war was declared, April 6, 1917, when in the harbor of San Juan, P.R., Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, commanding the cutter Itasca, frustrated the attempt of the crew of the interned German steamer KD-III to sink their vessel, which was the former British ship Farn, captured by a raider and renamed. The same day an armed force of officers, cadets and enlisted men from the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., seized the interned German steamer Willehad in that port, and at New Orleans, La., a force of Coast Guard and Navy men under Capt. Henry Ulke, commanding the cutter Comanche, seized five German and Austrian steamers.

Cutters Operating in European Waters.

From the first day forward the Coast Guard maintained its high standard of efficiency and activity. On Oct. 1, 1917, it had four cutters operating in European waters; by Jan. 1, 1918, six, and at the end of the war five. These vessels operated largely from the U.S. Navy base at Gibraltar in convoy work. Out of 273 convoys the Coast Guard cutters operated 200, or seventy-three per cent. The cutters also were engaged in local escort work in the Mediterranean. Of the six cutters engaged four were specially commanded by Admirals of the Navy for efficiency in performing duty, and Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., on being detached from the base at Gibraltar expressed by letter his appreciation of the efforts of the cutters under his command and the hope that they might serve under him again.

The Coast Guard's heaviest single loss in the war zone was that of the cutter Tampa in Bristol channel, Sept. 26, 1919. Capt. Charles Satterlee and six other commissioned officers and 114 warrant officers and enlisted men went down with the ship. It was believed the vessel had been torpedoed, but the fact was not established until after the armistice, when the German admiralty's reports disclosed that the Tampa had been sent down by Capt. Hans Rose of the U-53, the submarine which, a short time before the United States entered the war, visited Newport, R.I., and directly afterward sank a number of Allied ships off the New England coast. Captain Rose had reported the Tampa as his victim by name and class. The Mohawk was sunk off New York on Oct. 1, 1917, without loss of life. In

connection with the loss of the Tampa a commendatory letter was addressed by Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Navy forces in the Mediterranean, on Sept. 5, 1918, to Captain Satterlee in connection with the excellent record of his ship, the evidence of the high state of efficiency, excellent ship's spirit and organization presented by her in doing escort duty for convoys between Gibraltar and British ports. In an expression of regret over the loss of the Tampa and appreciation of her services the British Admiralty on Oct. 4, 1918, addressed to the Force commander, U.S. Naval forces operating in European waters, the following letter:

"Her record since she has been employed in European waters as an ocean escort to convoys has been remarkable. She has acted in the capacity of ocean escort to no less than eighteen convoys from Gibraltar, comprising 350 vessels, with the loss of only two ships through enemy action. The commodores of the convoys have recognized the ability with which the Tampa carried out the duties of ocean escort."

The Seneca's Brilliant Action.

Probably one of the most thrilling incidents of the war came about through the action of the cutter Seneca. The cutter came across the British steamer Wellington in the Bay of Biscay after the latter had been torpedoed and picked up the Wellington's crew. Lieut. Fletcher W. Brown and nineteen of the Seneca's crew, with nine men from the British craft, volunteered to board the Wellington and attempt to work her into port. They kept her afloat seventy-two hours, when the steamer foundered in storm with the loss of eleven of the Seneca's men. The career of the Seneca was noteworthy, for she was attacked by enemy submarines no less than fifteen times and escaped only by the most skillful handling. For the masterly rescue of the crew of H.M.S. Cowslip, April 25, 1918, after that vessel had been torpedoed, Capt. William J. Wheeler, U.S.C.G., was personally congratulated by King George. The British Admiralty also commended the ship and its officers and men for masterfully handling the convoy after the sinking of the steamship Queen, June 28, 1918. The fact that the cutters are small and their average speed less than the surface speed of the German submarines, and that their guns were limited in size to the size of the cutters, tends to show that the skill in seamanship by commanding officers was responsible to a large extent for the small number of Coast Guard cutters destroyed.

The temporary promotion of the Coast Guard officers was urged by the Navy Department early in the war, as it soon became evident that it would be impossible to utilize the services of these experienced seamen to the best advantage on any but Coast Guard vessels, because of the stagnation that had prevailed in promotions. This stagnation always has been a handicap in the development of the Coast Guard organization. It was, therefore, entirely due to the Navy Department that these officers received the ranks to which experience and length of service entitled them. That they lived up to them the records show conclusively. In several instances young officers temporarily promoted found themselves in command of Coast Guard vessels on which, in the ordinary course of events, they would be serving as junior watch officers. These officers were uniformly successful in all their undertakings. The Engineer Corps of the Service was of great value to the Navy in fitting out ex-German vessels for service as transports and in running these ships during the war.

Part of the work of mine sweeping on the Atlantic coast was directly under the command of Coast Guard officers, who also kept the entrance to Delaware Bay clear during the submarine raid with a fleet of sweepers. All vessels leaving the ports of New York and Philadelphia followed routes determined by Coast Guard officers as safe from submarine attack, and this work without question saved many merchant vessels and troop ships from destruction. Connecting all Coast Guard stations by telephone was also carried out during the war under direction of Coast Guard officers, and there is now a complete chain of communication on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This system is operated by Coast Guard officers under the Navy communication service.

During hostilities radio and telegraph communication at Boston was in charge of the Coast Guard officer, and the captain of the port of Norfolk, Va., is also of the Coast Guard Service. The military value of the Coast Guard was in no sense limited by the small military value of its vessels. The real value of the Coast Guard to the nation in time of war was found to be in the corps of trained commissioned and warrant officers and enlisted men, all practical seamen, ready to meet any and all demands made upon it. Whether as navigators, executives, engineers of cruisers or transports, as commanders of section bases and patrol forces, in charge of temporary camps for training officers and enlisted men of the Reserve, on duty in the Naval district headquarters, or even as pilots of flying boats—for Lieut. E. F. Stone of the NC-4 is a Coast Guard officer—the officers of the Coast Guard displayed every quality required of a Navy officer of the highest type. To them much credit belongs and, it may be said, it is given unstintingly by the officers of the Navy.

SALES OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS.

Following the statement included in the address delivered by President Wilson on the subject of the cost of living on Aug. 8 that "surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the hands of the Government will be sold," the War Department is now undertaking plans for the sale of surplus Army underclothing. The sale of food has progressed satisfactorily in many communities, and it is expected by the Director of Sales that equal success will meet the department's plan to sell on a scheme of wide distribution surplus clothing of such a character as may be worn by civilians. Although definite arrangements have not been made as to the manner in which these sales may be effected, it is intended to conduct them in a similar way to that employed in the sale and distribution of foodstuffs. The Director of Sales is now investigating market conditions, taking stock of supplies and preparing to arrange a price list for Army underclothing. Other surplus property to be sold through sealed proposals includes 300,000 yards of olive drab melton cloth, in warehouse at Boston, bids to be opened on Sept. 8; 691,000 yards of brown denim, distributed at San Antonio, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Omaha and New Orleans, bids to be opened on Sept. 5, a minimum of 1,000 yards will be sold; 250 escort wagons, located at Jeffersonville, Ind., bids opened on Sept. 10; 4,668 steel and metallic measuring tapes, at Chicago, bids opened on Sept. 15; 38,400 steel spades, at New York, bids opened on Sept. 10; and 8,000,000 tent pins, stored at camps and warehouses in different parts of the country, bids to be opened at Washington on Sept. 12.

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
20 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PEDIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

PLAN TO INCREASE NAVY OFFICERS' PAY.

Believing that the Navy was rather lost sight of in the discussions now going on concerning the necessity of raising the pay of officers, an officer of the line of the U.S. Navy presents the following study of a plan to increase Navy officers' pay, which is the result of many years' experience in the Navy and of a close study of the economic conditions of to-day as compared with what may now be called the "old days" in the Service. Put forth as the "views of one officer" the suggested plan reads:

1. In every pay table that has been enacted, Congress has made some provision for the extra expense to an officer incident to sea duty and until the Naval Appropriation Act of July 1, 1919, Congress had never reduced Navy pay.

2. Prior to 1899, an officer received an average of twenty-five per cent more at sea than he received on shore. He received no allowances on shore, which made an inequality between those who occupied government quarters and those who had to rent their quarters. At sea each officer received one ration per day, in addition to his pay, the same as every man.

3. The Personnel Act of 1899 rectified the inequality as to quarters on shore, and raised Navy pay to equality with Army pay, but until 1906 it was still fifteen per cent. less on shore. At sea a naval officer received the same pay as an Army officer on shore, but the naval officer received no allowances at sea, so that his total income was less at sea than on shore. Even the allowance of one ration per day, which was allowed at sea up to 1899, was taken away from officers.

4. The present pay table was made in 1908. It provided for a ten per cent. increase for sea pay but, since all his allowances were stopped when he went to sea, an officer actually received much less altogether at sea than when on shore duty, because the money equivalent of quarters, fuel and light, allowed to officers on shore, exceeded the ten per cent. increase of pay alone, which was all he was allowed for sea duty. Thus, a commander, if drawing the maximum, would receive—

On shore duty, pay.....\$4,500.00
Allowances 1,045.96

Total on shore \$5,545.96
(Where the climate was like that of Newport, R.I.)

At sea, pay.....\$4,500.00
Ten per cent. increase on sea duty..... 450.00
Allowances, none

Total at sea \$4,950.00
A commander at sea, therefore, though subject to the additional expense due to being in a representative position when in command of a ship, and also on account of separation from his family, maintaining two establishments, would receive nearly \$600 less than when he was on duty, on shore, able to live with his family.

5. This deduction upon going to sea was so great that a captain at sea received less than a commander on shore duty. This illogical state of affairs will return if the present temporary allowance of commutation for officers at sea is discontinued.

6. Army officers had seldom been subject to a similar decrease of compensation coupled with increase of ex-

pense. Army families were usually housed in Army quarters, which they might continue to occupy while the troops were absent in the field. Such a practice has not been possible in the Navy, and it could not continue in the Army during the late war, and then the Army realized the illogical hardship which naval officers have always been, and always are subject to, in having their compensation cut down when they were sent on sea duty, notwithstanding that this always involves extra expenses.

7. Such an arrangement is contrary to reason. It works against the interest of the Government, for it undoubtedly impairs the cheerfulness, and hence the mental freedom of an officer, giving him a sense of unjust, undue hardship, in that while he is at the front, abroad, or at sea, his family is on much reduced means, whereas other officers of less rank, on duty on shore and able to live with their families, are actually receiving more.

8. The practice of paying extra compensation for extra expense and harder service is universal in business life. It cannot be the intention of Congress to do the contrary, to pay less for sea duty than for shore duty.

9. Through the efforts of the Army, commutation of quarters, fuel and light has been allowed since April, 1918, to an officer's dependents when he was in the field in the Army or at sea in the Navy. This makes the total compensation for sea duty exceed that for shore duty by about eight per cent. instead of the twenty-five per cent. before 1899.

10. The conditions on which the Army secured increased compensation during the war exist for naval officers at sea, whether in war or at peace. Yet it has now been enacted to discontinue the commutation after Sept. 30, 1919.

11. In spite of the large increase in the cost of living, averaging seventy per cent. since before the present war, the rate of pay for naval officers has remained as fixed in 1908. The allowance of commutation since April, 1918, has helped, but in relation to increased costs, Navy pay has now only about sixty per cent. of the purchasing power which it had before 1914. Officers must pay their bills. They are not free to choose their places of abode, for they must live either on board ship or within reach of their shore duty. They are subject to frequent moves, to cover the expense of which the eight cents mileage allowance is pitifully inadequate. They are unable to engage in other occupations to add to their income. Their undivided attention is required and employed. Their services should be recompensed in proportion to the prevailing cost of living, at the rates of 1919 rather than of 1908.

12. Discontinuing commutation for those on sea duty will penalize every officer at sea, cutting down the pay of a captain more than \$100 a month. This would be great hardship, surely undeserved after the Navy's services in this war and in the face of increases everywhere else.

13. Even if commutation is continued, the 1908 pay rate will still be insufficient to meet the cost of living in 1919, even with the most careful management.

14. Present conditions bear hardest on senior officers. Since 1908, the two-year cruise for passed midshipmen has been abolished, which brings officers to the grade of junior lieutenant after only three years from graduation instead of five. Then the increase in the Navy has made senior lieutenants of many of them in less than the time ordinarily spent in the grade of ensign. Moreover, nearly all in the lower grades have had promotion with corresponding higher pay, which has not been the case in the higher grades. And in the main, the younger officers have either no dependents, or only young and small families. Their pay is nearer equal to their needs than is the case with older officers, upon whom demands bear heavier.

It would be a satisfactory adjustment to—

(a) Make permanent the present temporary allowance of commutation of quarters, fuel and light, to the dependents of an officer on sea duty.

(b) Readjust the rate of the above commutation to meet the present scale of rents and fuel. This may be done by executive act.

(c) Restore to all officers on sea duty the allowance of one ration per day, which they had before 1899. This allowance is adjusted from time to time by current prices.

(d) Provide that officers on sea duty or on shore duty beyond seas "shall while so serving or while on authorized leave therefrom receive ten percentum," etc. This would enable statute on full pay, without suffering the deduction of pay now imposed by Comptroller's decision.

(e) Eliminate the existing specific limitations on the pay of captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders, and raise flag officers' pay, as follows:

Admiral, present \$10,000, proposed \$12,000; vice admiral, \$9,000—\$10,000; rear admiral, upper half, \$8,000—\$9,000; rear admiral, lower half, \$6,000—\$7,000.

Captain, base, present \$4,000, proposed \$4,000; captain, limit, \$5,000—\$5,600; commander, base, \$3,500—\$3,500; commander, limit, \$4,500—\$4,900; lieutenant commander, base, \$3,000—\$3,000; lieutenant commander, limit, \$4,000—\$4,200. The maximum on these grades would be the forty per cent. longevity increase, instead of the present respective specific limits.

Lieutenant, present \$2,400, proposed \$2,400; lieutenant (j.g.), \$2,000—\$2,000; ensign, \$1,700—\$1,700. Increases in these grades would be received by the adjustment of commutation rates and by the allowance of a ration at sea.

Comparisons of Present and Proposed Rates.

| Admiral Rank | Shore pay | Sea Commutation | Sea Increase | Shore pay | Sea Commutation | Total per cent. | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | Present | Proposed increase |
| V. Admiral... | | | | | | | |
| R. Admiral .. | 8,000 | 1,672 | 800 | 9,000 | 2,505 | 1,150 | 1,183 12.2 |
| | 6,000 | 1,500 | 600 | 7,000 | 2,268 | 950 | 1,118 15. |
| Captain | 5,000 | 1,331 | 500 | 5,600 | 2,005 | 810 | 982 15.5 |
| Comdr. | 4,500 | 1,045 | 450 | 4,900 | 1,621 | 740 | 866 15.6 |
| 15 yrs. | 4,500 | 1,045 | 450 | 4,550 | 1,621 | 705 | 866 |
| Lieut. Comdr. | | | | | | | |
| 20 yrs. | 4,000 | 980 | 400 | 4,200 | 1,460 | 670 | 750 15. |
| 15 yrs. | 3,900 | 980 | 390 | 3,900 | 1,460 | 640 | 720 15. |
| Lieut. | 2,880 | 805 | 288 | 2,880 | 1,189 | 538 | 634 17.2 |
| 5 yrs. | 2,640 | 805 | 264 | 2,640 | 1,189 | 514 | 590 17.2 |
| Lt. (j.g.) | 2,200 | 627 | 220 | 2,200 | 915 | 470 | 538 19. |
| Lt. (j.g.) | 2,000 | 627 | 200 | 2,000 | 915 | 450 | 500 19.4 |
| Ensign | 1,700 | 444 | 170 | 1,700 | 636 | 420 | 442 26. |

*At sea, with no dependents.

NOTES.

1. No longevity increases in the flag grades.
2. In the lowest two grades no increase in base pay is proposed because a sufficient increase would result from and, for those having dependents, by the adjustment of commutation rates.

3. Officers are by law allowed 30 days' leave a year on full pay, but if on sea duty they cannot take a few days' leave without losing their 10 per cent. increase, in addition to paying their ship's mess bill while absent and their travel expenses. Thus, though it is often possible to grant an officer a few days' leave from a ship, it is expensive for him to take it. In view of the long period that young officers are kept at sea before being given shore duty, it should be possible for them to visit their homes occasionally without being docked the difference between sea and shore pay. In the higher grades this deduction ranges from \$1.25 for a commander to \$2.22 for a rear admiral. No other officers nor employees of the Government are penalized for taking the leave of absence authorized by law.

VITAL NEEDS OF AN AIR SERVICE.

After close study of the New and Curry bills, which propose to create a Department of Aeronautics, a Regular Army officer has come to the conclusion that measures such as these which fail to provide quantity production of pilots and the creation and administration of an industry capable of supporting an Air Service in war are defective. The force problem, as he sees it, is one of production and maintenance, of pilots and aircraft alike, either being useless alone. Hence, in his view, an establishment designed to produce pilots and not aircraft is inadequate, for they should go hand in hand and be under single control even though they do not operate as a unit.

The permanent commissioning of pilots and their retention in the Service are wrong, he says, adding: "It is useless to produce pilots in peace time of a class that cannot be produced in quantities in war. Even in peace time the life of a pilot is very limited. The casualties in training due to crashes and deterioration of flying ability are almost as great as in war. For these reasons a system which provides for the permanent retention of pilots for war purposes is so faulty as to insure failure. The matter of commissioning pilots who are to operate aircraft in war is only a question of producing morale or offering inducement to material of the proper class. Officers who are assigned to the Air Service have lost their full efficiency as fliers after reaching the age of thirty years, and it would be advisable that they be detached at that age and detailed to arms like the Artillery, in which their knowledge of aviation would be of distinct advantage. Officers must be trained in the leading and operation of air units. They must understand the capabilities and limitations of pilots and aircraft, but it is extremely doubtful if this is possible without actually taking the training of a pilot. They must have a comprehensive knowledge of military science and tactics, which requires years of training. While officers directing the operations of pilots must be trained pilots, it is not necessary, desirable or possible for all pilots to have the training required of officers who are to exercise command. A capable pilot can be produced in six to eight months, where the production of an officer of training and responsibility requires years. Quantity production in pilots is as essential as quantity production of aircraft and the time of production of pilots bears a definite proportion to the time of production of aircraft."

"It seems to me that in an adequate solution of an Air Service we must provide this quantity production, which entails the building up of an industry capable of turning out aircraft in any amount necessary in war. There must be a peace-time organization for care and maintenance of pilots and aircraft, provision for the training of officers and auxiliary troops for the proper use of air units, an engineer corps which shall make military application of every advance in aeronautics, and finally an information division which shall collect and disseminate information necessary for the education of personnel, the development of equipment and the operation of air forces. Each of these elements is essential and the neglect of any one will result in failure."

INDEX TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

With this issue of Aug. 30, 1919, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL publishes its two thousand nine hundred and twenty-third consecutive number, and closes its fifty-sixth volume, for which volume an index is in preparation. This index, with title page, will be ready Sept. 13 and will be mailed without charge, on prompt request, to those of our readers who may apply for it. The first number of this paper was published Aug. 29, 1863.

WEARING STARS ON VICTORY RIBBON.

It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that silver stars are being worn on Victory ribbons in some cases for citations which under Army Regulations are not sufficient authority for that decoration. The conditions which must be fulfilled for wearing of these silver stars are set forth in Paragraph 187, A.R., as amended by C.A. No. 85, and they are requirements of law. A silver star cannot be worn unless all three of the following conditions are fulfilled: (a) The citation must be published in orders from headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer. A special citation certificate does not carry with it a silver star, neither does a citation in orders from headquarters of a force commanded by an officer below the grade of general officer, even though it may be appropriate command of a general officer. (b) A silver star cannot be worn for any citation for which a Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal or Distinguished Service Cross was awarded. (c) The citation must be for gallantry in action. This does not mean extraordinary individual heroism, but it does require that the acts for which awarded were performed in a gallant manner and under hostile fire, and the citation must distinctly show such to have been the case. All officers and enlisted men wearing silver stars will present to the commanding officer of camp, post or station, for approval, copies of citation on which their claim is based. Cases which may be in doubt will be forwarded to The Adjutant General for decision. Copies of all approved citations of officers will be forwarded by the commanding officer, noting his approval, to The Adjutant General for file with officer's efficiency record; those of enlisted men will be filed with the individual's service record. It has also been brought to the attention of the War Department that bronze stars are being worn in some cases on the Victory ribbon for the clasps given in Paragraph 3, G.O. No. 83, War Dept., 1919. These stars are authorized only to represent the battle clasps enumerated in Paragraph 2 of that order and will not be worn for the clasps "France," "Italy," "Siberia," or "England." Organization commanders are directed to enforce this provision.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

In order that due recognition of services rendered their country may be given recipients in proper form, recruiting officers or their commissioned assistants will arrange to present all Medals of Honor, Distinguished Service Crosses and Distinguished Service Medals and corresponding foreign decorations sent them for presentation. In cases, however, where recipient indicates in writing that this is not desired the medal will be sent by registered mail to the person entitled to receive it. In such cases a blank receipt will be enclosed in the letter for signature of recipient. The receipt will be returned to the recruiting officer and forwarded by him to The Adjutant General, Badges and Medal Section, for file. Upon receipt by recruiting officer of a medal for presentation, he will at once mail authorized blank to the person to whom the medal is to issue. As soon as a reasonable number of medals have been recovered and replies indicate recipients' desire to attend the ceremony, the recruiting officer will notify such recipient of the time and place where ceremony will be held. Where at all practicable, the presentation ceremony should take place in the home town of the recipient. In the future every person designated as recipient by the War Department will be given opportunity to attend the presentation ceremony and every effort will be made by recruiting officers to make these ceremonies represent fitting acknowledgment by a grateful country of the valuable services rendered.

BOARD OF CONTRACT ADJUSTMENT.

Authorization was given on Aug. 23 by the War Department for the publication of a general order as follows: (1) The Board of Contract Adjustment shall consist of as many members as the Secretary of War shall from time to time determine and appoint. Such membership may, in whole or in part, be commissioned officers of the U.S. Army or civilians. (2) Recorders and examiners, or any of them, may be commissioned officers of the U.S. Army or civilians. (3) Such members of the board, the judge advocate, the recorders and the examiners as are commissioned officers of the U.S. Army shall have authority to administer the oath to any witness or witnesses testifying or deposing in course of any investigation, inquiry or hearing, in accordance with Section 183, R.S., as amended by Act of Feb. 13, 1913. (4) The board may also act through one or more committees of not less than three members each, designated from time to time by the chairman or assistant chairman at the same time as, or prior to, the assignment to any member of such committee of the case or matter upon which such committee would have authority to act hereunder, and in case of the concurring opinion of all the members of any such committee, such opinion shall be and become the action of the board as though taken by a majority of the members of the board.

SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS SOLD.

War Department surplus materials sold during the week ended Aug. 15 amounted to \$5,107,173.81, making a total of \$396,336,100.42 for sales embraced in the period from Jan. 1, 1919, to Aug. 15. Transactions by the Surplus Property Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General amounted to \$3,458,289.24, the greater part of which was derived from the sales of food commodities. Textile sales for the week also were comparatively large, amounting to \$860,746.19. Ordnance Department sales for the week totaled \$1,034,411.60, ferrous metals and chemicals being the leading items in this total.

RETIRED OFFICERS ON SCHOOL DETAILS.

The action taken by the House Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 21 in providing, as an amendment to the Senate bill authorizing the retention of 18,000 officers, that no officers on active duty should be used for school details when retired officers are available for that duty, will have very little effect on the personnel of commands at various schools and colleges throughout the country. The Committee on Education and Special Training, which has charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps work throughout the United States, has always made as much use as possible of retired officers who are suitable for detail to school duty. At the present time there are forty-five such officers detailed. This

number comprises practically all the retired officers suitable for R.O.T.C. duties, according to a statement made at the office of the Committee on Education and Special Training. This amendment was inserted at the suggestion of Representative Anthony, who pointed out that in order to keep the number of additional officers needed during the current year as low as possible, available retired officers should be used as far as possible. He said it would be more economical to detail retired officers for school duties than to retain temporary officers in the Service for that purpose or to fill vacancies created by the assignment of Regular Army officers to such duties.

TOO MUCH VISITING.

The orderly transaction of business in the Personnel Branch, particularly by the Assignments Section, is being seriously interfered with by visiting officers, says a memorandum issued from the office of The Adjutant General, which continues: Many of these are introduced by friends or acquaintances on duty in the city. The practice has grown to such an extent that a great part of the time of the officers during office hours is taken up in interviewing visitors, largely with reference to matters of a personal nature. An officer is on duty in Room 324, State, War and Navy Building, at all times during office hours, whose business it is to furnish information, and all officers, whether on duty in Washington or elsewhere, who are seeking information of a personal nature in regard to assignments will be directed to this room. The object of this memorandum is to terminate the growing practice of submitting applications for preferment through channels other than the authorized military channels, and nothing contained herein will be construed as forbidding personal conferences, where the nature of the conference is clearly to the benefit of the Government.

LIBERTY MOTOR WITH TWENTY-FOUR CYLINDERS.

An experimental test of a 24-cylinder Liberty X-type motor recently conducted at McCook Field shows that this motor compares favorably with successful tests of foreign motors of approximately the same horsepower. The test engine was built of standard Liberty 12 parts, showing few changes, consisting in the main of two regular crank case upper halves, one somewhat altered, and special design connecting rods. Compared with the Liberty 12, the twenty-four-cylinder shows 673 horsepower to 400; 1.97 pounds per horsepower to 2.11, and .55 pounds per horsepower gas consumption to .51. It is stated that an engine of this power, if run at the normal speed, would enable the use of a comparatively large slow-speed propeller without gear reduction, thus increasing propeller efficiency. Only one foreign motor has greater horsepower, the DeDion with 800, and but two are of less weight per horsepower, the Samson 18-oz. and the Napier "Mon," 1.76 and 1.86 pounds respectively. The expansion of the Liberty to twenty-four cylinders, explosive engine experts assert, proves it to be among the foremost all-purpose designs ever produced.

WHY MEMBERS OF THE A.E.F. ARE STILL IN FRANCE.

Considerable anxiety has been noted by families of members of the A.E.F. still in France as to the reason for the retention of these men. General Pershing, under date of Aug. 11, cabled the War Department stating that all men enlisted for the emergency will be returned to the United States as soon as their services can be spared and transportation becomes available. It is estimated that by Sept. 1 there will be about 7,000 combatant troops and 25,000 troops in the Service of Supplies. The duties of the latter involve guarding and escorting prisoners of war, guarding United States property and camps, cooking and baking, the postal service, clearing the battlefields, salvage, care of the sick in hospitals (including animals), military police, motor transportation and repair, fire protection, commissary sales, telegraph and telephone service, road repair work and the supply of food and equipment generally to all members thus engaged. The sick from any cause and men in confinement form a very small portion of these troops and families of members of the A.E.F. are urged not to take seriously any statements to the contrary.

NEED OF BAND MUSICIANS.

The need of competent band musicians is becoming acute and it is necessary that effort be made to develop musical training in Army bands. Privates selected for musical instruction (under provisions of Par. II, G.O. 63, 1916) will, if practicable, be detached from their organizations and attached to the band. At recruit depots any recruit who gives promise of becoming a band musician, or who shows talent or ability, will be given instruction in music, if he so desires, and every effort will be made to induce such men to take up the study of music as a profession. Recruits undergoing instruction in music will be kept under instruction until such time as they are reported fit for assignment to regular bands, but not for a period exceeding six months. A recruit who is a music student will not be considered available for assignment to any except musical organizations. Any recruit whose musical progress is not satisfactory will be relieved at the earliest moment and made available for assignment to an organization not musical. A plan for individual instruction, etc., is outlined in a circular being issued on this subject.

INFANTRY SCHOOL AT CAMP BENNING.

Orders were issued by the War Department on Aug. 23 discontinuing the names "Infantry School of Arms," "Machine Gun School," and "Marksmanship School" for the activities at Camp Benning, Ga. All the activities of the Special Service School of the Infantry at Camp Benning will be included under the name, "The Infantry School, Camp Benning." No amendment to existing orders or manuals will be published with this end in view until the statute of Camp Benning is finally determined by legislation and a general order governing the military educational system of the United States Army is promulgated.

SEVEN DIVISIONS TO HAVE MOTOR TRANSPORTATION.

The Chief of the Motor Transport Corps is authorized to equip fully the 1st to 7th Divisions, inclusive, with motor transportation. Motor vehicle equipment will be issued to the Regular Army in quantities limited to the amounts necessary, not to exceed motor vehicle equipment prescribed in Tables of Organization, 1918.

Where question arises as to the amount of motor vehicle equipment necessary, it will be furnished within the above limits as approved by the department commander. If question arises at post, camp or station not under department commander, it will be submitted to The Adjutant General for decision. Limitation noted herein is a temporary expedient pending publication of the results of a study now in progress which will provide for all allowances of motor vehicles to be based on weight of rations, forage, ammunition and other supplies to be furnished any given number of men, animals, guns, etc.

FUTURE ANTI-SUBMARINE ORGANIZATION.

Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy, points out that in many respects his prophecies about submarines made two months before the war began—when he was considered by many people to be a dreamer and scaremonger—came true. "He evidently agrees with Sir David Beatty," says the Army and Navy Gazette of London, "that it is a thousand to one against Jutland will be the last great sea battle, and thinks it being useless to put faith in the League of Nations unless in peace we are prepared for war. Against the submarines of the future he suggests that our line of preparation is indicated by the success of the appliances and schemes which we put into use against the U-boats toward the end of the war. There seems to be an idea that the elaborate and successful anti-submarine organization at the Admiralty, because it was a product of the war, should now be demobilized, but if we are to be safeguarded against future possibilities it would be an entire mistake to do anything of the kind."

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

The report of the Surgeon General of the Army for the week ended Aug. 15 shows that the sick and death rates among troops in the United States continue relatively high as a result of demobilization. Well men only are eligible for discharge, while the sick and otherwise disabled are retained in service for further treatment. The annual rate for admission per 1,000, all causes, for the week mentioned was 730.58, as against 807.30 for the preceding week. The annual admission rate per 1,000, for disease only was 634.97; 728.00. Non-effective per 1,000 on day of report 34.75; 37.26. Annual death rate per 1,000, all causes, 11.23; 7.69. Annual death rate per 1,000, disease only, 9.40; 5.95. Reports from the American E.F. were delayed in transmission.

RE-ESTABLISHING ARMY NURSE CORPS.

Activities have been begun in the Medical Department to re-establish the Army Nurse Corps on a permanent basis, and reserve nurses at all stations are being presented with the opportunity of joining the Regular corps. Active service in the Reserve Nurse Corps, it is announced, is not counted in on time served in the Regular corps, but does count toward longevity pay. Nurses who were appointed in the Regular corps with the understanding that they would be required to serve for the period of the emergency only, will in conformity therewith soon be entitled to discharge upon application. How soon these discharges can be granted, is a matter that the Medical Department is unable at present to announce.

REGULAR DIVISIONS TO BE RETAINED.

The Secretary of War directed on Aug. 21 that instructions regarding the retention of divisional organizations of the First to the Seventh Regular Divisions, inclusive, will be issued substantially as follows to commanding generals of each of the following camps: Camp Taylor, Pike, Gordon, Funston, Travis, Dodge and Grant: "Divisional organizations of First to Seventh organizations inclusive will be retained as prescribed on Aug. 27, 1918. The maximum strength of organizations in these divisions will be that prescribed by Sec. 5, G.O. 91, War Dept., 1919. Where the strength is not prescribed in this order it will be limited to the minimum consistent with the proper performance of duties by these organizations."

ARMY PERSONNEL MAY BUY AUTO ACCESSORIES.

Officers and enlisted men of the Army, field clerks and members of the Army Nurse Corps, may purchase, at cost price, from Motor Transport General Depots, or from local Motor Transport officers, if stock permits, auto accessories, tires, spare parts and supplies. In cases where delivery of such articles to purchaser involves transportation charges, the selling price will include such costs. Officers will certify that articles are for their personal use; others authorized to purchase such articles will certify that the articles are for use in maintenance or repair of an automobile owned and used by them. Mail orders must be accompanied by funds necessary to cover the purchase.

NAVY OFFICERS MAY TRAIN IN FLYING.

The Navy Department has authorized officers to make flights in aircraft receiving instructions in flying when such flights do not interfere with their regular duties or with operations of an air station or aviation detachment. When an officer is considered sufficiently skilled to safely maneuver aircraft he may at the discretion of the commanding officer of an air station or aviation detachment be permitted to engage in solo flying. No extra compensation will be granted for such flight duty. It is thought such knowledge of aviation will increase an officer's usefulness to the naval service, and therefore any injury incurred while making such flights will be considered as in line of duty.

VACANCIES ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Provision for the filling of vacancies occurring in the Detached Officers' List is made in these instructions issued by the Secretary of War on Aug. 21: "Hereafter when vacancies occur on the Detached Officers' List by reason of the removal of officers therefrom under authority of a decision of the Judge Advocate General's Office of July 15, 1919, such vacancies are to be filled by detail and assignment to said list of an officer of the corresponding grade in that arm in which there shall be found the officer of the next lower grade who at that time shall be the senior in length of commission of all officers of the same grade in all of the four arms."

GENERAL STAFF AND MEDALS OF HONOR.

Reports Submitted to Senate by Secretary Baker.

Through the publication of Senate Document No. 58 it is made known that Secretary of War Baker has submitted to the Senate all the documents relating to the interpretation and execution of Sections 5 and 122 of the National Defense Act which had been asked for by the Senate in a resolution adopted July 14 last. Section 5 of the National Defense Act describes the composition of the General Staff and Section 122 provides for the appointment of a board of five general officers on the retired list of the Army "for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issues of the so-called Congressional Medal of Honor by or through the War Department." The first 108 pages of the Senate Document are devoted to the legal and military phases of the General Staff based on four questions sent to the Judge Advocate General by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, then Chief of Staff, under date of May 23, 1916, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War. The remaining 370 pages of the document are given to a report of the board of officers who examined the records of awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor and contain an exhaustive record of these rewards.

The four questions asked of the Judge Advocate General by General Scott were: "(1) Whether or not the law with reference to the General Staff goes into effect immediately upon signing the bill by the President? (2) What will be the authorized strength of the General Staff after the bill is signed? (3) Whether the law, if it becomes a law, will require the officers of the General Staff in excess of the number authorized for duty in Washington to be immediately relieved and assigned to duty elsewhere? (4) Does the provision contained on page 6 [of the bill] providing that details in the General Staff create vacancies as provided in Section 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, create vacancies upon the signing of the bill, or does this part of the bill become effective July 1, due to resulting increase in the officers? Does this increase all become effective at once, or in five increments, as provided for other increases?"

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., replied to this in a memorandum dated May 25, 1916, the essential portion of which reads:

"In the light of these provisions, considering the statute as a whole, I think the questions suggested above should be answered as follows:

"(a) The law with reference to the General Staff goes into effect immediately upon signing the bill by the President, but, as in the case of other increases in the personnel of the Army, the additional officers representing the increase in the personnel of the General Staff Corps do not become effective at once, but are added in five annual increments, the first increment being added July 1, 1916, the second July 1, 1917, etc. Unless conditions arise under which the President is authorized to organize the Army immediately, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, the additional officers representing the increase do not come into being until the periods stated from which the respective increments are to rank—that is, from July 1 of the year in which the increment is added.

"(b) The authorized strength of the General Staff Corps, after the bill is signed, will be that provided by existing law until July 1, 1916, when the first increment of the increase is added.

"(c) Section 5 provides that—

"Not more than one-half of all the officers detailed in said corps shall at any time be stationed or assigned to or employed upon any duty in or near the District of Columbia, etc.

This is a general law, and there being no provision postponing its operation I am clearly of opinion that it becomes operative upon approval of the bill and will require the officers of the General Staff in excess of the number authorized for duty in Washington to be immediately relieved and assigned to duty elsewhere. In other words, not more than one-half of the officers comprising the existing authorized strength of the General Staff Corps may be stationed or assigned or employed upon any duty in or near the District of Columbia after the approval of the act. This will call for immediate execution as to the officers now on duty in the General Staff Corps upon the approval of the bill and for further execution as each increment is added by actual details to the General Staff Corps.

"(d) This provision requires that Section 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, "shall apply to each position vacated by officers below the grade of general officer detailed in the General Staff Corps." It creates, in my opinion, vacancies immediately upon the approval of the act and brings such vacancies under the operation of Section 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901. I do not think that these vacancies can be regarded as within the operation of Section 24 of the bill, which provides that the increases in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army shall be made in five annual increments. I think the provision should be construed as specifically creating vacancies in the positions vacated by the officers comprising the existing General Staff Corps and providing for their being filled under the operation of Section 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, and, as to future increments to the General Staff Corps, vacancies upon the detail of the officers comprising such increments."

Studies of Duties of the Staff.

The remainder of the papers range from additional memorandums from the Office of the J.A.G. concerning the proportion of General Staff officers stationed in Washington and on commutation of quarters, heat and light to General Staff officers relieved from duty at Washington, to the final memorandum written by Major General Wood on Aug. 22, 1916, "concerning the duties of General Staff and Chief of Staff." Secretary Baker's interpretation of the "effect of Section 5 of the National Defense Act" written Sept. 13, 1916, and made public at that time is included among the papers as are all the War Department's general orders as to the General Staff; and a memorandum for the Chief of Staff, with reference to the duties of the General Staff, written by the then Major William S. Graves, secretary of the General Staff. Other memorandums on the organization and functions of the General Staff by Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, Chief of War College Division, Major J. McA. Palmer, Gen. Staff, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Acting Quartermaster General, and by Brig. Gen. William Crozier on July 7, 1916, when he was Chief of Ordnance, are published. G.O. No. 80, issued by the War Department Aug. 26, 1918, giving the new organizations of the General Staff, is also a part of this voluminous and complete record.

The Medal of Honor Investigation.

The board of officers appointed to carry out the provisions of Section 122 of the National Defense Act as to investigating the awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor originally included Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Samuel B. M. Young, Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger and Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price and James N. Allison. General Allison was relieved before the board had its first meeting on June 19, 1916, and was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernest. Lieut. Col. Henry Jersey, Corps of Engrs., served as the first recorder of the board, being succeeded on Aug. 29, 1916, by Major Oscar J. Charles, 22d Inf. The board met several times through June and July, and then beginning on Oct. 16 met almost daily until Jan. 17, 1917, when it adjourned *sine die*. During that time it considered 2,625 cases in all, it being the practice of the board to have each case considered as a number and a decision arrived at before the name of the individual to whom the number was assigned was made known.

After stating the efforts made by the board and the Secretary of War, without success, to have the language of Section 122 amended slightly, the report continues:

"In a large majority of cases the medals have been awarded for distinguished conduct in action, measuring that term by the highest standard, and there can be no question as to the propriety of the award. In some cases the papers are missing and those on file do not furnish evidence, which of itself would be satisfactory to this board, except for the corroborative evidence contained in the action of the proper authorities at the time. The evidence was satisfactory to them and should not be questioned now, after a lapse of so many years, the death of important witnesses, and of the recipients of the medals, and the loss of valuable papers. In some cases also the term 'distinguished conduct in action' is defined by the authorities making the award, as well as by applicants for the medal, with much greater liberality than is now exercised under the regulations of the War Department in awarding Medals of Honor. With but few exceptions these cases set forth the acts of brave men under trying circumstances. The rewards which these men received were greater than would now be given for the same acts, but the acts were highly meritorious nevertheless and, in the absence of adverse evidence and because there has been no high judicial interpretation of the Medal of Honor laws, the board has felt bound to measure the act by the standard established by the authorities at the time of the award, rather than by that now observed, thus avoiding as far as practicable, retroactive judgment on the course of the War Department in a matter lawfully within its discretion, and so closely affecting the honor of so many patriotic citizens living and dead. The board has found but few instances where the medal has not been awarded for distinguished service and these instances will now be presented. The first is that of 555 members of the 27th Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry."

Conclusions of the Board.

The report then gives a brief account of the effort made by the Government in 1863 to induce soldiers to stay in the Service after their terms of enlistments had expired, by establishing an appropriate Medal of Honor for such troops and of how, out of 864 officers and men of the 27th Maine Volunteer Infantry serving in the defenses of Washington, only 309 volunteered to remain in the Service until the pending emergency had passed. Yet by some "inadvertence," as the report states, medals of honor were awarded to the 555 officers and men of the regiment who insisted on being discharged and who went to their homes. "The medals issued to those who went home were undeserved," the report adds. "Those awarded to the 309 who remained in the Service, while not given for 'distinguished conduct in action,' were given by the Secretary of War in accordance with law and fulfillment of the promise of the President." It continues:

"Of the large number of persons, numbering many thousands, who became entitled to medals under G.O. No. 195 of 1863, only a few received medals in addition to the members of the 27th Maine. They are five men of the 27th New Jersey, numbered by the board 955, 958, 959, 960 and 961, and one member of the 22d New York State Militia, numbered by the board 977. In view of the circumstances attending the award of these medals the board recommends that action by the War Department be deferred, pending a possible reconsideration of the law by Congress. The other cases of medals awarded for causes other than distinguished conduct in action by an officer or enlisted man are the following:

"No. 1012. This medal was awarded by the Secretary of War under a promise of the President for carrying important dispatches from President Lincoln to General Grant while the latter was operating in the Wilderness in 1864.

"No. 1872. This medal was awarded for heroic conduct, picking up shells and extinguishing burning fuses, by a member of the 18th New York Battery. This battery was in park at Baton Rouge, La., at the time, Oct. 11, 1864.

"Nos. 1045 and 1057. Awarded for bringing off the colors of the 8th U.S. Infantry, concealed about their persons, when quartered at San Antonio, Texas, when that military post was surrendered to the Confederates.

"Nos. 903 to 931. These men composed the bodyguard of the remains of President Lincoln en route from Washington, D.C., to Springfield, Ill., and received their medals for that service. The detachment consisted of four officers and twenty-five first sergeants, specially selected from the Veteran Reserve Corps by G.O. No. 36, 1865.

"No. 1006. This man was a British subject, enlisted in a New York Regiment of Engineers. He served faithfully in the field for eleven months, took fever and died. The medal was awarded after the man's death, at the request of his father, and was forwarded through the American Minister in London, who earnestly recommended the award.

"No. 996. This was a contract surgeon whose service does not appear to have been distinguished in action or otherwise.

"No. 975. This was a quartermaster storekeeper who did good service in extinguishing a fire in a government storehouse in his charge, though no special heroism is recorded.

"The numbers 2095, 995, 976, 998, and 999 are civilians to whom medals have been awarded by the War Department. They rendered distinguished service in action, and in the opinion of the board, they fully earned their medals. It is hoped that a modification of the law will permit them to retain them.

"In concluding its report the board invites attention to the large number of officers and enlisted men who have served in the Army of the United States from 1861 to date, estimated at 3,200,000, and to the small number of Medals of Honor issued. It is well known how-

ever, that there have been many cases of heroic conduct deserving of medals which have not been so rewarded. On the other hand, the board has noted some cases which would have been sufficiently and more appropriately rewarded by brevets, certificates of merit, or mention in orders.

"In this connection the board ventures to suggest that other insignia, in addition to the Medal of Honor, be established by Congress to be awarded for distinguished or highly meritorious services, not only in action, but also in other spheres of duty. Such rewards are recognized in all armies and are a great incentive to extraordinary effort and the display of soldierly qualities. As the military profession offers no reward to its members except for distinguished and meritorious services, the board suggests that Medals of Honor should not be issued to civilians who, if occasion requires, should be rewarded in some other way. Medals of Honor should be reserved as the highest military decoration to be awarded to officers and enlisted men only and as now prescribed in the Army Regulations, which, in the opinion of the board, should be enacted into law to prevent future meddling and misunderstandings and to enhance the value of the award. And once a Medal of Honor or other insignia has been duly awarded to an officer or enlisted man according to law, he should not be deprived of it except by the judgment of a military court for causes disgraceful to the military service."

Names Stricken From List.

Following a detailed report of the several sessions of the board with the numbers of the individual cases considered at each meeting, appear two detailed lists of "names and organizations of recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor strucken from the official Medal of Honor list in accordance with the findings and report of the board of officers convened by the Secretary of War under the provisions of Section 122 of the National Defense Act." The first of these lists contains the names of the men of the 27th Maine Infantry. The second includes these names:

- 903. Barry, John P., Co. A, 24th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 904. Bullock, Luther E., Co. E, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 905. Callaghan, Patrick, Co. H, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 906. Carey, Frank, Co. H, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 907. Carpenter, Samuel T., Co. K, 7th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 908. Carr, Augustus L., Co. D, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 998. Chapman, Amos, civilian scout.
- 976. Cody, W. F., civilian guide.
- 909. Collins, James, Co. D, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 910. Cornwall, Addison, Co. I, 7th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 911. Daly, William E., Co. A, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 999. Dixon, William, civilian scout.
- 995. Dozier, —, citizen guide.
- 912. Durgin, William W., Co. F, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 913. Durkee, Joseph H., Co. E, 7th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 914. Edwards, John R., Co. E, 7th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 915. Forehand, Lloyd D., Co. I, 18th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 977. Gardner, Asa B., Co. I, 22d N.Y.M.
- 1872. Gilbert, Thomas, 18th Independent Battery, N.Y.L.A.
- 916. Goodrich, George E., Co. A, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 917. Hanna, John C., Co. B, 14th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 975. Hawken, J. M., storekeeper, Q.M. Dept.
- 1045. Hesse, John C., Co. A, 8th U.S. Inf.
- 918. Hoppy, Edward, Co. C, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 919. Karr, John, Co. D, 14th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 920. Lambert, William H., adjutant, 27th N.J. Inf.
- 960. Laport, William T., Co. K, 27th N.J. Inf.
- 920. Lewis, Rufus W., Co. E, 18th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 1012. Lynch, John B., Co. D, 3d Ind. Cav.
- 921. Marshall, A. Judson, Co. K, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 922. McAmly, James M., Co. A, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 955. Mindil, George W., colonel, 27th N.J. Inf.
- 923. Murphy, Edward, Co. B, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 924. Nelson, Jacob F., Co. A, 9th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 925. Noble, William H., Co. G, 12th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 926. Pardin, James M., Co. K, 24th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 599. Pierson, S. D., Co. D, 27th N.J. Inf.
- 961. Reed, Thomas C., Co. C, 27th N.J. Inf.
- 927. Sedgwick, Irvin M., Co. H, 18th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 928. Smith, Frank T., Co. C, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 929. Smith, John P., Co. I, 14th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 1006. Storr, Robert, Co. A, 15th N.Y. Engrs.
- 930. Swett, Chester, Co. D, 7th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 996. Walker, Dr. Mary E., contract surgeon.
- 1057. Wilson, Joseph K., sergeant major, 8th U.S. Inf.
- 931. Wiseman, William H., Co. E, 24th Vet. Res. Corps.
- 2095. Woodall, W. H.,

In forwarding this report to the Judge Advocate General, Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, then The Adjutant General, wrote on Feb. 2, 1917, that in the case of John C. Hesse, mentioned in the above list, in view of the facts presented in his case "the question may well be raised as to whether Mr. Hesse can, with justice, be deprived of the honor of holding the medal, and involved in this question is the more important one as to whether the War Department has any authority to review or change in any respect the findings of the board." He adds:

"The board did not take adverse action in the case of any person now serving in the Army, so the requirement in the law providing for the return of the medal by any such person for cancellation is inoperative. [A footnote states: 'Error—case of one Army officer acted on—Asa Bird Gardner.]

"Involved in the foregoing comments are certain questions concerning which an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army is desired, viz: (a) Should the law in question be so construed as to make it mandatory upon the War Department to carry out its terms in accordance with the finding of the board of officers? (b) If the foregoing question be answered in the affirmative, has the War Department any authority to review the report of the board, carrying out certain of its findings and refusing to carry out others, or is it bound by the report of the board in executing the terms of the law? (c) If it be held that it is the duty of the War Department to execute the terms of the law in accordance with the findings of the board, has it authority to defer action, as recommended by the board, or is it mandatory that it proceed at once to carry out the provisions? (d) If it be held to be the duty of the War Department to proceed immediately to execute the terms of the law, what specific steps should it take in doing so? (e) Should the 'official Medal of Honor list' referred to in the law be regarded as the Medal of Honor circular described hereinbefore? (f) Is it incumbent upon the War Department to take any action with regard to so much of the law as makes it a misdemeanor for any one to wear or publicly display the medal whose right thereto has been acted upon adversely by the board?"

The Judge Advocate General gave it as his opinion that the law should be so construed as to make it mandatory upon the War Department to carry out its terms; that the War Department was bound by the action of the board to carry out its findings; that the War Department must give effect to the findings of the board; that the Secretary of War should order the names to be stricken from the Medal of Honor roll to give execution to the statute; that "the Medal of Honor list referred to in Section 122 does not include the Medal of Honor roll described in the Act of April 27, 1916"; and that it is not incumbent upon the War Department to take any action with regard to so much of the law as makes it a

misdemeanor for anyone to wear or publicly display the medal whose right thereto has been acted adversely by the board, certainly not in respect to any person not in the military service.

The last portion of the report contains the full list of names of those to whom the Medal of Honor had been awarded up to and including Sept. 1, 1904, issued by William H. Taft, Secretary of War, on that date, and the details of all the cases examined by the board of officers making this report.

HEARINGS ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Major William L. Sibert, Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, and Lieut. Col. Amos A. Fries, formerly chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the A.E.F., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 25 to protest against the amalgamation of the Chemical branch of the Service with the Corps of Engineers as contemplated in the War Department's Reorganization bill. General Sibert said: "I believe the Chemical Warfare Service ought to be a separate organization which should be responsible for the discovery and manufacture of the substances and work out the tactical operation of the substances that gave rise to thirty per cent. of the casualties of the war. Besides, as an abstract matter, I think that a service that has such a record as that should be allowed to stand by itself. Moreover, the technical character of this work is such as to require the constant attention of the men in this Service."

Senator Chamberlain asked whether it might be possible for some international agreement to put an end to chemical warfare. General Sibert called attention to the fact that all the European nations involved in the war had signed an agreement in 1899 not to use gas in time of war, but that it had been freely used. He said that no development could be carried on to such an extent with such great secrecy as the manufacture of poisonous gases. This secrecy in their development, he said, was one of the most important factors in successful preparation for such warfare. He added: "I would be ready in both offensive and defensive warfare. We are now nowhere near the solution of a majority of the problems arising from the use of gas in war. It is one of the most complicated fields of experimentation that I know of." As to its inhumanity he said: "I don't consider inhuman anything that kills only soldiers on the battle front, but I call inhuman anything that kills civilians when they are in a position where they are not aware of the presence of gas. I also condemn the firing of the long range gun into Paris which resulted in the killing of more than 100 people, but I don't condemn artillery generally on that account."

As to the use of gas in future wars he said: "I expect to see every war in the future start with the men wearing gas masks. Our troops couldn't have gone through the Argonne Forest at all if Germany had had as much mustard gas as she had at the beginning of the summer." He then spoke of the extreme danger in which the Allies found themselves as a result of the first German gas attack, at which time there was a break for more than five miles in the British line. General Sibert told of the gas supply shipped by the United States for use in France. He said enough for use in more than two million gas shells had been sent from this country. Whatever delay there had been, he pointed out, was due to the carrying out of experiments that should have been done in time of peace. In speaking of the difficulty of obtaining a proper booster for use in gas shells, he said he was of the opinion that such special appliances for use with gas equipment should be developed by the Chemical Warfare Service rather than by the Ordnance Department. It was his desire that a separate gas service should keep in touch with the chemical and dye industry throughout the United States. Senator Chamberlain spoke of General March's statement that it would be dangerous to test out gas appliances in peace times. General Sibert cited the experience of the Service as a proof of the fact that there was no inherent danger in such experimentation. He said many gas shells had been fired off at the proving grounds in remote sections and that extensive tests had been made without there having resulted a single casualty.

Permanent and Detailed Personnel.

Senator Wadsworth asked General Sibert's opinion on the comparative merits of permanent and detailed personnel for staff duties. "As I see the record of the war as a whole," was the reply, "I am of the opinion that the staff corps with permanent personnel, such as the Medical Department and the Engineers, met the situation better than those which obtained their officers by detail. For such technical corps as the Medical, Engineer and Chemical Warfare I think the personnel should be permanent in all grades. In Ordnance, Signal Corps, Air Service, Tank Corps and the Quartermaster Corps I think the upper grades should be filled with a permanent personnel, but the lower by detail." Senator Wadsworth and General Sibert then discussed possible means of providing some scheme of obtaining permanent personnel. The chairman suggested that as a means whereby the personnel might be kept permanent and yet the desired liaison with the line be maintained members of staff corps might be detailed to the line from time to time.

In response to questions asked by the Senator, General Sibert gave his views on the remaining sections of the bill, saying that he was opposed in general to the blanket authority given to the General Staff with regard to the organization and administration of all bureaus of the War Department. He said he was in favor of rigid staff control over the line of the Army, but opposed to any plan looking towards any but a supervisory and co-ordinating control over the supply section. The activities of such a division as the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, he said, should not be extended in time of peace to the administration of the purchasing and supplying of materials to all bureaus of the War Department. He maintained that to take such authority away from the chiefs of bureaus would remove responsibility to a dangerous extent. General Sibert warned against a too rigid adoption of what he termed the "functional system." He was opposed to a division of authority to such an extent as practiced during the war. The proper limitation of the duties of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, he said, would be to determine the proportion of certain supplies to be allotted to each bureau, but that purchases and the actual administration of the bureaus should be left to their chiefs.

General Sibert expressed the idea that the National Defense Act might be amended to suit the needs of the new Army. He declared against an Army as large as 570,000 officers and men, saying that he believed with a system of universal training one of 300,000 should be

sufficient. He made the suggestion that the sixty-four Infantry regiments provided for in the National Defense Act would be sufficient for sixteen divisions; that the number of Artillery regiments might be trebled, making a total of forty-eight, or three to a division, so as to carry the proportion to Infantry as now in effect; that forty-eight machine gun battalions be organized, so that the total strength would still be below 300,000. When speaking of promotion by selection, the General said he was in favor of the theory, but that he would not advocate it as a practical measure. His objection was that it would remove the ambition of the great majority of the officers in the Army for the sake of a few "stars" who would be favored by promotion. He was of the opinion that the three months' term of training for men in the universal system was not sufficient, and also that there should be some provision made for the training of men while in a reserve for a few years.

Colonel Fries on Gas Warfare.

Colonel Fries, who followed General Sibert, told of his experiences as chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in France. He said more than five million American gas masks had been made on the British model, two million of which had been shipped to France. The gas service, he said, had the entire problem of teaching chemical warfare to the Army, both offensive and defensive. Colonel Fries said the realization of the value of gas as an element of offensive warfare grew rapidly in the A.E.F. He declared he was of the opinion that in the future all trench mortar batteries should be gas batteries. In touching on all phases of the gas situation Colonel Fries spoke of the humanitarianism of this method of warfare. He said the British deaths from this cause were about two per cent., while the American deaths from other causes were approximately twenty-five per cent. He stated that the need for training in times of peace became apparent when it was considered that the casualties dropped appreciably as the training methods were carried out among the troops. This training, he pointed out, involves more than the wearing of gas masks. Colonel Fries testified that the wearing of such a mask cuts down the efficiency of the Army to a great extent and the development of a mask that minimizes this effect is certain to prove of immense value during field operations. The American mask, he said, reduced the efficiency of the soldier approximately twenty-five per cent, which is a smaller figure than that of any other nation.

In conclusion Colonel Fries said he was of the opinion that it was absolutely essential that the Chemical Warfare Service be maintained as a corps separate from the Corps of Engineers. He said there were four important and fundamental methods of fighting apart from the Navy: these were, the Infantry, including the tanks; the Artillery, both coast and field, the Air Service and the Chemical Warfare Service. He agreed with General Sibert that the corps should have a permanent personnel, although he said it was necessary to provide for the proper liaison with the line. He advocated the plan of detailing staff officers to line duty temporarily. "Then," he said, "we have to have a General Staff which will coordinate these services and breed good feeling."

Senator Chamberlain asked whether poisonous gas would continue to be an effective weapon of warfare in view of the fact that improvements are being made constantly in gas masks. The reply was that certain types of gas are not rendered ineffective by the use of masks. Moreover, Colonel Fries said, the inefficiency caused by the wearing of masks and protective clothing was of sufficient military value to warrant the use of gas in warfare entirely aside from the effecting of casualties.

General Haan Before Committee.

Major Gen. William G. Haan, Director of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, who appeared before the committee on Aug. 26, advocated a plan for Army legislation whereby Congress should merely fix the maximum strength for officers and men and delegate the entire problem of organization to the Commander-in-Chief. This plan, he said, had been found to be necessary during the war and he recommended it as a permanent policy. General Haan then spoke of the necessity of continuing General Staff co-ordination and control. He said that when he first took charge of his division seventy per cent. of his time was occupied with the administration duties. Later, he said, when an experienced Staff officer had been supplied to him he "got to depend so much on the Staff that I could give my whole time to operations." "I think," General Haan continued, "that not anything in Army organization was so clearly shown during the war as the need for a thoroughly trained General Staff." He read an extract from a letter written by Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, Chief of the Transportation Service of the A.E.F., bearing out this testimony. In speaking of the training of such officers, he said: "We have reorganized our Staff School and have a course for the coming year looking to the development of officers who will gain the knowledge necessary for this work. At Fort Leavenworth we had a school which taught the staff duties in the field, but we have had no school heretofore for the training of Staff officers in the handling of the difficult work in Washington, which I think is the hardest problem the General Staff has to accomplish. This is in connecting the War Department with the Army in the field and in connecting the War Department with the industries of the country."

In reply to a question by Senator Chamberlain whether he thought the General Staff Corps should be permanent, General Haan said he was not in favor of the plan. He said: "It does not make much difference, if the officers are frequently assigned to the command of troops; but I should prefer that it should not be permanent for the reason that any permanent corps is liable to develop some percentage of officers who have qualities not suited to the work in hand." Senator Wadsworth commented on the testimony of General Sibert in which that officer expressed the fear that the General Staff might under the provisions of the bill extend its authority to the extent of administering as well as co-ordinating and controlling.

General Haan was not of the opinion that the General Staff would overstep its authority in the time of peace. He said: "I am of the opinion that each combat arm, the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Air Service, as well as the various bureaus, should have heads, apart from the General Staff. The General Staff should consult these heads who, by their very nature, cannot be members of the General Staff. They are technical experts. The General Staff should study all the branches to understand their working so that none could go ahead at the expense of the others, but that all might go ahead at a proper rate to produce a harmonious result."

The necessity of considering the Air Service as a combat branch of the Army was emphasized by General Haan, who said it should be included as one of the arms of the Service in which permanent commissions are issued. This conclusion, he said, he had reached after

having given especial study to the Air Service problem. In speaking of the plan for promotion by selection, General Haan said he had always been in favor of some system of selection, but that he was of the opinion that officers up to and including the grade of captain should always be promoted by seniority, because of the lack of opportunity for them to exercise their initiative. He said he had had a study made of a system whereby the names of all officers would be arranged on a single list in order that any inequalities existing in promotion in various arms might be eliminated. He suggested this as a fair means for promotion.

Would Not Disturb West Point.

On the success attending the Army's plan for vocational training, General Haan said the plans of the Army along these lines were proceeding even better than had been anticipated. He cited the conditions at Camp Lee as an illustration. At that camp 400 of the 1,200 men available for instruction had volunteered for some sort of educational work. He said three hours a day allowed for study would raise the morale of the Army and improve the type of men attracted to the Army.

General Haan's Views.

The chairman then asked General Haan's opinion on the suggestion of the Secretary of War that cadets at West Point be sent for one of their years of training to a civilian educational institution in order to acquaint them with the thoughts and habits of other young men of their age. In reply, General Haan said: "I would hesitate to do anything with the discipline and spirit of the Military Academy at West Point. It has been the spirit which has pervaded the Army during the present and past wars. As a central military school West Point should be as little disturbed as possible." A discussion followed on the necessity of "democratizing the officers of the Army," as expressed by Senator New. General Haan said he felt there was no inherent fault with the West Point system, although he suggested the inclusion in the curriculum of the Academy a course in diplomacy. Many officers, he said, are inclined to be a little too direct.

Army Personnel and Training.

Replying to a question by Senator Wadsworth as to his opinion regarding the size of the Army, General Haan said he had always been of the impression that it was a function for Congress to perform rather than the Army to determine the size of the Military Establishment. He said, however, he estimated that approximately 185 officers and men would be needed for the training of each thousand young men undergoing military training. In speaking of the length of time provided for training by the bill, he said he would prefer to have a period of six months, although he was of the opinion that a good deal of good work could be accomplished in the time prescribed in the bill (three months). The lack of any organization of men into some sort of reserve after they have been trained General Haan characterized as "one of the weak points of the bill." He advocated the maintenance of a supplementary organization with possibly supplementary training for one or two periods following the primary training. Figures submitted by him for the information of the committee gave his opinion that for the 650,000 young men to be trained a training force of 9,600 officers and 109,000 men, and a control force of 1,400 officers and 6,000 men, should be allowed. This, he pointed out, provided no officers or men for any other duties than training.

General Williams's Statement.

Major Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, took direct issue with the views of General Haan with regard to the functions of the General Staff. He maintained that the bureau chief should be allowed to carry out all the administrative details of the bureau, agreeing in that respect with General Sibert. General Williams sharply criticized the provisions of the General Staff's reorganization bill which make the Ordnance Department a detail corps. He took the stand that the entire value of the training features of the bill depends on the ability of the Government to supply ordnance matériel. His statement in its essential parts reads:

"In my opinion, if the bill is enacted into law in its present form, it will seriously impair the efficiency of the Army. In fact, I believe that certain of its provisions will virtually nullify the whole preparedness program. In the years immediately preceding our entrance into the World War, 'preparedness' meant a small increase in the Regular Army, stimulation of interest in the National Guard, summer training camps for business men and college boys, etc. In all talk of preparedness, which unquestionably did a great deal of good in preparing the public mind for the tasks the country must assume in the event of the declaration of war, we find almost no mention whatsoever of the need for preparedness from an industrial standpoint. Apparently it was assumed that the only requisite of successful military preparation was the training of our youth in the use of arms in combat, without taking into account the fact that before arms can be used they have to be manufactured. It has been stated to the committee by high authorities that fairly good officers and soldiers can be produced in training periods of from three to six months. The painful experiences of England, France and the United States have brought home to us the fact that such a limited period of time is hardly sufficient for commencing the production of even the simplest of the munitions of war. Materials such as field artillery of all kinds, artillery ammunition, tanks, tractors, etc., require a much longer period. In fact the war has established, beyond the slightest reasonable doubt, that the controlling factor in the entire military effort is the munitions program. We have abundant reservoirs of raw material in our millions of males of military age, in our minerals, timber, foodstuffs, etc. The crux of the problem lies in our ability to convert these raw materials into finished products—whether it be soldiers or military equipment."

Keeping Alive Military Knowledge.

"In the final analysis, the Army is maintained in time of peace not merely to assist in maintaining domestic peace in the United States and its possessions, but primarily to keep alive military knowledge for the use of such larger temporary forces as must be raised, trained, equipped and employed in the event of threatened or actual hostilities. The permanent force is, in effect, a small military laboratory striving to preserve and extend military knowledge in all its ramifications with a view to developing methods for training and equipping the man-power of the Nation along lines capable of ready expansion to a quantity production basis in the event of war. This knowledge which must be kept up-to-date and immediately available may be divided roughly into two classes: Knowledge which the peace-time life of the Nation develops without artificial stimulation to a degree making it readily available for the use of the

enlarged Military Establishment. Purely military knowledge which has no natural sphere of usefulness in the peace-time life of the Nation, and therefore, requires artificial stimulation to keep it alive and abreast of the times.

The purely military knowledge which is not developed in the ordinary industrial life of the Nation may be divided into: Knowledge of the use of arms. Knowledge of the design and manufacture of arms. For the training of the youth of the country to become commissioned officers, the Government has provided the splendid Military Academy at West Point. For special training in the various branches of the lines, we have the Army School of the Line, the Field Artillery School of Fire, the Coast Artillery School, the Mounted Service School, the School of Musketry, etc. For the higher education of selected officers in the art of war, we have the General Staff College at Washington, D.C. In addition to these, provision is made for the support and training of the National Guard, for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Students' Corps. All of these form a tremendous educational plant for the inculcation of discipline, the development of morale, the study of the principles of organization, the principles of strategy, and the ever-changing practices of tactics. An army possessing the best possible morale, well-disciplined, well-organized, well-trained, with proper provision made for clothing it, for feeding it, for housing it, for paying it, for transporting it, is absolutely helpless as an effective military force unless adequate provision is made for arming it. The nation, particularly the industry of the nation, knows perfectly well how to feed men, to clothe them, to house them, to transport them by rail, motor or horse, because the knowledge required to fulfill these functions is general, and furthermore, is being constantly exercised in the daily life of the nation in peace time, but the nation does not naturally and as the result of its daily life know how to arm its manhood. Knowledge of this kind requires artificial stimulation.

(Continued on page 1802)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note with pleasure your article "A Plea for Democratising the Services." Being of the Army, my views, I admit, lean toward that Service. As a general rule, there is not that perfect spirit of co-operation that should obtain in the two branches, and the Navy seems to have the reputation among a percentage of Army personnel of not being inclined to become "interested" in "the Army." Personally, my association with the Navy has been most pleasant and successful. I believe the "no admittance" placards can be removed from every door with profit to both branches of the Service. Denying the Navy the privilege of posting invitations to possible recruits at the Army camps is not good practice; the same privilege should of course be granted to the Army by the Navy. On two occasions I have had the privilege of working as a recruiting officer with a recruiting officer of the Navy and our relations were most amicable. The Navy stations did excellent work and my first station from all those in the United States rose from twenty-second to eighth place and my last station secured its war quota third among the stations in the United States.

I would earnestly suggest that you go further in your "democratizing" and advocate a sergeants' corps for each branch of service in the Army, similar to our non-commissioned staff, so that when a man is promoted sergeant he can feel that he will not be reduced by some company or detachment commander for trivial offense. I would also suggest that a system of payment for men be inaugurated similar to that of the Navy. Had this been the system in France you would not have heard so much regarding the loss of money by enlisted men in prisons, hospitals and through Y.M.C.A. secretaries. In peace time the regimental and post supply officer could handle this matter and in war times the same officers could use a system of checking to prevent carrying so much cash. The average man does not care to draw all his pay at one time and keep it on his person until he goes on pass and risk having it stolen. His one desire is to be able to get his pay when he needs it.

COLONEL, C.A.C.

ANOMALIES OF SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article, "Arguments against Selection," signed by B. Square, in your issue of Aug. 2, should be furnished every member of Congress, in view of the fact that the recent Senate bill contains a provision for promotion by selection. An examination of the official Army Register, Dec. 1, 1918, shows many instances similar to the following: Colonels with six years' commissioned service in one arm of the Service, while there are many lieutenant colonels and majors with from twenty to twenty-seven years' commissioned service in other arms. While these appear in temporary grades, conditions are equally bad in the Regular service, as one or two cases might illustrate:

A was a corporal in E's troop in 1907. B had been commissioned in 1901, but did not get his first lieutenancy until 1911, whereas A, although a non-commissioned officer on July 22, 1907, was a first lieutenant the next day, July 23, 1907, thus outranking his former troop commander by four years, and with one day's commissioned service, outranked B, who had at that time over six years' commissioned service. C was in the service when D was born, yet D became a major two years before C. They both sat on the same court-martial with D as president and C as a member. The present war has shown conclusively that experienced officers may be assigned to any duty in the Service: hence, the old "bugaboo" of only technical men being qualified for certain branches of the Service has been exploded.

It is believed that members of Congress would welcome a comparison between lists of relative rank as shown in the 1919 official register, and a list rearranged according to the total length of commissioned service of the same officers, especially brigadier generals, colonels and lieutenant colonels. All such discrepancies in rank would be eliminated, if all officers now in the Service were commissioned in the U.S. Army according to the total length of commissioned service and hereafter all commissions be made in the U.S. Army without specification to corps or arms of the Service, and then assigned or transferred according to qualifications, desires or needs of the Service. It is believed that a straw vote would show at least ninety per cent. of the officers of the Army in favor of a single list and

promotion according to length of commissioned service. The single list and promotion according to seniority would obviate the ridiculous condition as noted under certain notes in a recent issue of the JOURNAL which showed a lieutenant colonel visiting his father, a major.

SINGLE LIST.

WHY STAY IN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why stay in? Is not that question in the mind of every officer of the Regular Establishment who amounts to anything, and who has good red blood in his veins? Congress is forcing out of the Army the finest officer material this country can ever expect to have, notwithstanding that the War Department has put the facts clearly before them. It is so plain, this unjust and criminal lack of foresight in properly legislating for our future Army, that the average civilian sees it and says, "I don't see why you stay in, with nothing to look forward to." With the abrupt discharge of thousands of necessary officers, the property accountability is ultimately going to fall on those who are left—in other words, the few Regular Army officers who are staying in because they like the military, and because they continue to work, function and live in spite of Congress.

Possibly to one or two Congressmen the increase of officer personnel asked for is only "chicken feed on the calendar," but for the country at large, and the property of the country, it is vital. And your civilian friends say, "You are losing your self-respect, you are losing your initiative, by staying with a game where the powers that be aren't playing fair with you. Come with me and I'll give you what you are getting now, with prospects of much more if you make good." And of course you listen. An Army officer is only human, even though few people stop to think of him as such. The many resignations from the Regular Establishment speak eloquently for themselves. But still some of us stay, and try to play fair, even though that spirit is not returned. Cannot something drastic be done? Cannot politics be cast aside at this critical date for common sense? The Army officer sacrifices everything for his profession. Is he to be forced to sacrifice his self-respect, his love for his work, and be only a hired man? Sept. 30 or, if the time of grace when all officers who came in for the period of the emergency be extended one month, Oct. 30, will soon be here. For the safety of the country, for the good of the Army, and to maintain the faith in human nature as it exists in Congress, legislation should be effected to retain the officers we now have in the Regular Establishment, with rank commensurate with their length of service.

L. S. H. *

OFFICERS' PAY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Field Artillery Officer," in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 9, states: "The great question now in my mind is: 'How am I going to live when I revert to my former grade of captain?' The officer in question is evidently a major or officer of higher rank, with commission for the emergency as such. Perhaps the writer's case may soothe him somewhat, by virtue of the principle that 'misery loves company.' Briefly, I have seen eleven and one-half years of Regular service, am a captain in the Regular C.A.C., have a family of wife and four children, held the rank of major for one year and four months, and on May 31 was demoted to my grade of captain, with majors by the score still holding their majorities, many of whom I ranked two or three hundred files. As the job of coast defense supply officer has recently been assigned me, because I am considered capable of taking it over, I am informed, it appears that those who know how to work in the Army do not necessarily hold their rank under the present unsettled state of affairs.

"Field Artillery Officer" may not reap any comfort from this; but at least he will know that one at least has full sympathy with him in his anxiety over the future. But has he a family of five to support on \$240 a month, less \$13 for War Risk and Army mutual life insurance? Can one do it, and live as an Army officer is expected to live? Is there any doubt in the mind of any intelligent person as to the answer? Is there any doubt in the mind of any Congressman as to the answer? Must the standard of living of the American Army officer with a family be lowered to that of the hard-working laboring man of past years? So it seems.

C. A. C.

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have followed with great interest the editorials and communications published in your paper opposing the plan of promotion by selection as embodied in the War Department's bill before Congress for the organization of the permanent forces. I believe these articles have been of great value in interesting those of the Service who may have given little thought to this plan, which seems so inimical to contentment and so to the welfare of the Service, and in unifying sentiment throughout the Service against it. But I should like to invite the attention of the Service to the futility, as it seems to me, of a campaign of education, confined practically within the Service itself, where seemingly sentiment is already unanimous against the measure.

In the opinion of the writer officers of the Army can yet have their views on this question carry weight with legislators by instituting a campaign of education among their friends and acquaintances in civil life. If all officers could sufficiently interest their civilian friends to convince them that their profession and the welfare of the Service was being menaced (as the writer believes it is) by this bill, it is difficult to believe that the proviso for promotion by selection would be included in the legislation about to be enacted.

INTERESTED.

A NEW WAY OUT OF A DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is now in the Army a class of non-commissioned officers who have served from five to twenty-five years as such, and from one to two years as commissioned officers. They helped to train the big Army that made the Germans throw down their arms and rush back across the Rhine to escape annihilation. If this class of deserving non-commissioned officers were promoted to the

grade of warrant officer and given a salary of \$125 per month, with the allowances of a regimental sergeant major, and assigned to duty as instructors at schools and colleges where R.O.T.C. units are authorized, it seems it might obviate difficulties now existing in many educational institutions caused by shortage of officers available for this duty. The old non-com. can deliver the goods if given the authority and opportunity. Such recognition would be a deserved reward to the tried and faithful.

OLD NON-COM.

REWARD FOR COMMISSIONED N.C.O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Reading your issue of Aug. 2, 1919, I took particular notice of an article, which appeared on page 1661, referring to enlisted men who have held temporary commissions during the emergency. It is beyond my comprehension to think that the only reward Uncle Sam has to offer for valuable services rendered during the war is "a one-half-inch braid of forestry green," this to be worn on each sleeve three inches from the end. Some reward!

I should judge from a reasonable standpoint of view that these old N.C.O.s, after having faithfully performed the duties of commissioned officers, are entitled to something better than a forestry green braid, especially since this braid in question does not buy the necessities of life at the present high cost of living. Why not pass the bill which our honorable Secretary of War recommended to Congress to retire all N.C.O.s having held commissions during the war as master signal electrician? This would be very satisfactory for all concerned and would show that Uncle Sam had our welfare at heart.

At the time when these commissions were given out, and the day when we accepted, we were told by some of the old Army officers not to get discouraged, but go and make good, that we would never see the like again. Meaning that if we made good we would be retained as commissioned officers, but this policy has changed since the war is over; all promises have disappeared. The old saying, "Unthankfulness is the world's wages," is true after all. Our lawmakers in Washington ought to know that after having reached the rank of major of Field Artillery it is impossible to go back as an enlisted man.

MAJOR, F.A.

COURTS-MARTIAL, OLD AND NEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to add a few words to the statement of Chaplain Swift, respecting courts-martial in the Army.

The writer was on a general court-martial in the Army of the Potomac during the autumn and winter of 1862-3. He voted to sentence to death a soldier who deserted in the face of the enemy. Several soldiers were executed in the division, on the staff of whose commander the writer served as aide-de-camp and adjutant general. These executions stopped desertion and it is possible this was a turning point, from which victory for the Union was finally secured.

One of the cases in which he was counsel for the accused by detail of the post commander was said to be a young lawyer from one of our mid-western cities. He enlisted and was sent to the Philippines, sailing in February, 1902. He broke open the mail at Manila and was tried at Catbalogan. In his plea before the court, in his earnestness to secure a light sentence, he practically confessed guilt and was rightly sentenced to eight years in prison. In October of the same year, when the writer returned, on the steamer was his client, a free man. Interference somewhere by which justice was defeated.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Lieut. Col.,
Chaplain, U.S.A., retired.

SUGGESTED RETIREMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your paper of Aug. 9 contains a statement in reference to Mr. Calder's bill (S. 2703) providing for the retirement of naval officers under certain circumstances. This matter equally concerns the Army and I suggest that a bill, reading as follows, is simply an application of the Calder bill to the Army:

"That any officer of the Army, not above the grade of colonel, who served with credit as an officer or enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Spanish-American and the late European wars, otherwise than as a cadet at the Military Academy, who has heretofore been or who may hereafter be retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement; provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advanced grade at or since the date of his retirement, or who has been restored to the Army and placed on the retired list by virtue of provisions of a special act of Congress."

COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

VIOLATING UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From time to time in your JOURNAL suggestions have appeared regarding changes in our uniform. These suggestions have come, no doubt, from officers sufficiently well disciplined to continue wearing the regulation O.D. until such time as that regulation be changed.

Not so in one of our newest arms. To those who were in France it seemed there were as many different modes in uniforms as there were fliers. A high (ranking) flier recently appeared in public in Washington in the following striking garb: British cap, Belgian tunic, breeches in the French manner, laced leather leggings, and the daintiest little spurs, for his Pegasus no doubt. The writer has seen many variations of fur collars, high waisted short overcoats, etc., on these dashing individualists, but never has he seen what seems to him to be the most truly appropriate decoration for our prosaic old O.D. That it has been overlooked is truly remarkable. If the Air Service must wear a different uniform, why not have it trimmed with feathers?

PLAIN O.D.

August 30, 1919.

RECORD OF BRIG. GEN. FRANK PARKER, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, U.S.A., who was last on duty with the 1st Division of the Regular Army, has had numerous citations and complimentary orders incident to his service on the battle line in France. He served as colonel commanding the 18th U.S. Infantry, from Dec. 30, 1917, to Aug. 25, 1918. As brigadier general he was in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade from Aug. 26, 1918, to Oct. 16 of the same year, and as brigadier general he was in command of the 1st Division from Oct. 17, 1918, to eleven a.m. Nov. 11, 1918, at the time of the signing of the armistice.

General Parker received letters of commendation for the fine qualities he displayed in the Toul sector from Jan. 19 to March 7, 1918, the Cantigny sector from April 24 to July 7, 1918, citations and recommendations for promotion, and received promotion for his work in the second battle of the Marne from July 18 to July 23, 1918. He received a citation for work in the battle of St. Mihiel salient Sept. 12-14, 1918, a citation and recommendation for promotion, and promotion to commander of the 1st Division for his work in battle between the Meuse and the Argonne forest Oct. 1-12, 1918, and a letter of commendation and citation for his work in combat and in the operations against the Meuse at Mouzon and Sedan Nov. 5-8, 1918.

General Parker has received the following decorations: War Cross of France with palm; Commander of the Legion of Honor of France, with second palm on war cross; Commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium; the Distinguished Service Medal of the U.S. Army and the third palm on the war cross. Among the officers who have commended General Parker for his distinguished conduct, courage, energy, judgment, and also that of his organization, the 18th Infantry, on the fighting line were General Pershing, Brig. Gen. B. B. Buck, Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, Brig. Gen. John L. Hines, Major Gen. C. B. Summerall, Major Gen. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A., and Marshal Pétain and General Mangin of the French army.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. James Worden Pope, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, 1143 Logan street, Denver, Colo., Aug. 24, 1919, after a long illness. General Pope has had an excellent record of service, a considerable portion of which was spent on the frontier in Indian campaigns. He was born in Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1846, the son of Edmund P. Pope and Nancy (Johnson) Pope, and was appointed to West Point in 1864, graduating June 15, 1868, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Infantry. He joined his regiment at Fort Riley, and was assigned to Company A, at Fort Lyon, Colo. At his own request he served with a detachment in the Indian expedition, under General Carr, in the winter of 1868, and General Wood in 1869. He also served with his company in the Indian expedition from Kit Carson in 1869. During General Miles' campaign against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Kiowa Indians in 1874 and 1875, he served as Artillery and ordnance officer and was recommended for the brevet of captain for his services in bringing the Artillery detachment into action in the engagement of Aug. 30, 1874. He was on duty as adjutant of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth in 1875 and 1876, but was relieved at his own request to join his company, going to take part in the Sioux campaign, after the death of General Custer and his command in 1876 at the battle of the Little Big Horn. He commanded his company in the Sioux campaign under General Miles in 1876 and 1877, taking part in the fights of Cedar Creek and Wolf Mountains. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1879, and was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, with the rank of captain, in 1885. He was promoted to major in 1897, lieutenant colonel in 1902, colonel in 1907, and was retired for age June 6, 1910. General Pope was commandant of the U.S. Military Prison from 1887 to 1895. General Pope was appointed chief quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, on May 9, 1898, and served at Tampa, Fla., until May 17, in that year, when he was appointed chief quartermaster of the expeditionary forces to the Philippines, and also of the Department of the Pacific. In June, 1908, he became chief quartermaster of the 8th Army Corps. He was chief quartermaster, Department of the Colorado, from 1900 to 1904; in command of the Philadelphia Depot from 1904 to 1907 and chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, 1907 to 1908; chief quartermaster of the Department of the Colorado, 1908 to 1909. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list Aug. 29, 1916. General Pope traveled through China and Japan in 1879. He was the author of various articles on professional subjects in the Military Service Journal, Arena, Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews and other periodicals. He was a member of the National Geographic Society, Virginia Historical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Army Athletic Association, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the War of 1812, and Army of the Philippines. General Pope was also a member of the University and Country Clubs of Denver, Colo., and others. He married, in Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 27, 1880, Mary E. Lynch, and their children were: Eleanor, who married April 23, 1906, Henry Lyne, of Denver, Colo., and Worden, born Nov. 14, 1882, who was graduated with the degree of engineer of mines from Lehigh University, Pa.

Gen. Louis Botha, Premier and Minister of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, died suddenly Aug. 28, 1919, following an attack of influenza. He won renown during the war with Germany as conqueror of the German forces in Southwest Africa. He was commander-in-chief of the Boer armies during the latter days of the Boer War, and was a patriot and statesman of the highest ideals. General Botha was born in Greytown, Natal, Sept. 27, 1863. His father, a sheep herder, was a Hollander by nativity. His mother was a French Huguenot. He was known for a man of his word. When self-government was given to the Boer colonies in 1907, he became first Premier of the Transvaal, and in this capacity he attended the British Colonial Conference in that year. He was one of the most distinguished guests of the British nation on this occasion, and was feted on every hand by the men who had fought him a few years previously. General Botha's wife, whom he married on Dec. 13, 1888, was Miss Anne Cleere Emmett, and he had three sons, Louis, John and Philip, all of whom were out with him in his campaign against the Germans

in South Africa. The oldest, as a lad of twelve or thereabouts, accompanied his father in the Boer War.

Col. Charles C. Weybrecht, who returned only three weeks ago from France, where he commanded the 146th Infantry, died at Alliance, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1919, as a result, physicians believe, of eating poisoned olives at a dinner Saturday night, Aug. 23, at the Lakeside Country Club, Canton. Five other persons died from the same cause, five more are ill and the recovery of those was considered extremely doubtful. Colonel Weybrecht served two terms as the adjutant general of Ohio.

Major Alexander Barnie, eighty-one years old, a veteran of the Civil War and the N.G.N.Y., attached to the War Record Bureau of the Adjutant General's office, Albany, N.Y., died Aug. 21, 1919, at No. 425 Gold street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Major Barnie at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the 84th (N.Y.) Volunteers. Later he was attached to the old 14th Regiment of Brooklyn. At the close of the war he was attached to the Adjutant General's Department and later was made military storekeeper and assigned to the old arsenal, at 35th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan. Later he became connected with the War Record Bureau, where he remained for fifteen years, and finally was assigned to the arsenal again and was retired one year ago. He leaves one daughter.

Major George Sykes, late U.S.A., of Bayside, N.Y., who received a citation from General Pershing for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service," died Aug. 21, 1919, in the Flushing, L.I., Hospital after a brief illness. He went to France as a captain in the Engineer Reserve Corps and served there for fifteen months. Major Sykes was born in New York city April 5, 1881, and was graduated from New York University in the class of 1903. He leaves a wife, three sons, George, Jr., James Ware and Macrea, and his mother, Mrs. A. Sykes Feast, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Annette H. Alger, widow of Gen. Russell A. Alger, U.S.V., who was Secretary of War during the administration of President McKinley and through the Spanish-American War, died at her home at Detroit on Aug. 24, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Alger married the General shortly before the Civil War. She leaves a son, Frederick Alger, who served in the Spanish-American War with the rank of captain.

Mrs. Eliza M. C. Lawton, daughter of the late Brevet Major Robert Anderson, U.S.A., died at her summer home, Elizabethtown, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1919. Her remains were interred at West Point, N.Y. Mrs. Lawton was a member of the New York Branch of the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, and was a former president general of the order. She was also the founder and honorary president of the Daughters of the Cincinnati.

The friends in the Army of the late Lieut. Col. Matthew C. Butler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Butler will be grieved to learn of the sudden death of their only child, Matthew Calbraith Butler, 3d, twelve years old, which occurred at Beersheba Springs, Tenn., on Aug. 17, 1919. Calbraith was playing baseball with a crowd of boys when he was struck over the heart by the ball, causing instant death. He was buried on Aug. 18 in Arlington National Cemetery beside his father, who was killed in Texas three years ago. Mrs. Butler was accompanied to Washington by her sister, Mrs. Thomas S. Weaver, her brothers, R. B. C. Howell, Joe T. Howell and M. B. Howell, and her nephews, Lieuts. D. P. Adams and A. G. Adams, Jr. Mrs. Butler has returned to Nashville, Tenn., and is with her mother, Mrs. M. B. Howell, No. 2 Polk Apartments. Calbraith was the nephew of Capt. and Mrs. R. W. McNeely, U.S.N.

Lillian Scott, six-months-old daughter of Lieut. Walter T. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott, died at Logan, Utah, on Aug. 14, 1919.

Eulalie Burgoyne died at her home in New York city on Aug. 22, 1919.

Ailie Anne Tillman Pritchett, infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Harry H. Pritchett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pritchett, born at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 23, 1919, died in Baltimore.

Lee Lincoln, four-year-old son of the late Capt. Atwell T. Lincoln, 35th Inf., U.S.A., died in Wequontong, Mich., on Aug. 12, 1919.

Mrs. Roberta Hardesty McBlain, widow of Capt. John F. McBlain, U.S.A., and daughter of Dr. J. R. L. Hardesty, died at Forest Manor, near Washington, D.C., on Aug. 17, 1919.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces the names of the following officers who have died in this country and elsewhere at times and places not mentioned in the printed casualty reports:

Lieuts. Oliver Earl Grazier at Del Rio, Texas, on June 20, 1919; Robert E. Kendall at hospital, Fox Hills, N.Y., on Aug. 16, 1919; Harry Selfridge Ormsbee at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, on Aug. 22, 1919; Fernando A. Robinson at Laredo, Texas, on Aug. 16, 1919.

NAVY DEATHS.

The Navy Department on Aug. 27 announced the following deaths:

Aug. 24—Robert H. Monteith, pay clerk, U.S.N.R.F., airplane accident at Sea Girt, N.J.

Aug. 22—Julius S. Teitelbaum, fireman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., accident on U.S.S. Imperator.

Aug. 21—George C. McNeil, Jr., electrician, second class, U.S.N., drowned at Woburn, Mass.

Aug. 19—Henry F. Nolan, fireman, first class, U.S.N., drowned at Norfolk, Va.

Aug. 17—Paul E. Smith, apprentice seaman, U.S.N., accident on U.S.S. New York.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Mrs. Helen Davis and Col. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., U.S.A., was solemnized at the home of Mrs. O. L. Hurlbut, on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1919. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Battle McLester, the ring service being used. The ceremony took place before an improvised altar of palms and ferns. The bride wore an afternoon gown of white net and Venetian lace. Her flowers were bride's roses and valley lilies. Little Miss Sallie Rearhard acted as flower girl, and was dressed in white net with lace ruffles. Colonel Woodbury was attended by his brother, William Nichols Woodbury. After the ceremony a buffet supper was served to 100 guests. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Woodbury were Mrs. O. L. Hurlbut, Mrs. C. M. Woodbury, Miss Isabel Rodes Woodbury, W. J. Coffin, Mrs. R. Rearhard, of Indianapolis, and L. C. LeCocq. Col. and Mrs. Woodbury will motor to

Washington, where Colonel Woodbury is serving on the General Staff, U.S.A. Colonel Woodbury served at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for several months before going overseas. Mrs. Woodbury has lived in Chattanooga practically all her life.

Monumental Methodist Church, Portsmouth, Va., on Aug. 14 was the scene of an attractive midsummer wedding, when Miss Phoebe Amanda Bailey became the bride of Ensign Vernon Lynn Alley, U.S.N.R.F. Miss Bailey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kirby Bailey, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Kirby, formerly a member of the Virginia Legislature. Palms and cut flowers decorated the altar and chancel, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Moore, pastor of the church. The bride wore a gown of white net over white satin, made with court train, tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses, her only ornament being a diamond brooch. She was given in marriage by her father. Her sister, Mrs. Thomas R. Steele, was matron of honor. Little Miss Anna Bailey, the bride's niece, was flower girl, in a dainty pink tulle dress and carried a basket of pink rose petals. Master Richard Bailey, nephew of the bride, was ring bearer; Ensign Murray Mathews, U.S.N.R.F., of Charleston, S.C., was best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Court street. Later in the afternoon Ensign and Mrs. Alley left for a northern trip, going afterwards to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alley, in Marinett, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eugene Stoops announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Jeanet, to Capt. Arthur Pleasant Sibold, U.S.A., on Aug. 25, 1919, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Self announce the marriage of their daughter, Olive, to Capt. George Wesley Griner, Jr., U.S.A., on Aug. 6, 1919, at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon, of No. 22 West 75th street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gwendolen Brandon, to Lieut. J. C. Buttner, Jr., U.S.A. Miss Brandon has recently returned after a year and a half overseas duty in the canteen department of the Red Cross. She was sent forward with the Army of Occupation into Germany and last served at Coblenz. Lieutenant Buttner was in the Air Service with the Artillery in France and Germany.

Announcement is made by Col. Thomas Denny, N.G.N.Y., and late U.S.A., and Mrs. Denny, of New York and Tuxedo, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther Louise Denny, to Dr. D. Glen Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of Schenectady, N.Y. Miss Denny made her debut three years ago and is a member of the Junior League and the Junior War Relief. During the war she was a Y.M.C.A. canteen worker. Dr. Smith formerly served in the Medical Corps of the Army and was on duty in England for six months and in France for six months.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. Reginald Ducat, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Mrs. Ducat and their three children are now settled in their quarters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William E. Burr, U.S.A., are spending some time on Lake Champlain, N.Y., and will return to Washington in September.

Miss Katherine C. Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., has been visiting Miss Katharine McCall at her home at Winchester, Mass.

Mrs. Howard R. McCleary, wife of Lieutenant Commander McCleary, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Nevada, is spending some weeks at Beech Haven, N.J.

Capt. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. North Dakota, has had as his guest his son, Lieut. E. N. Senn, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Florida at Rockport, Mass.

Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pyne, with their sons, who have been visiting in Cazenovia, N.Y., have returned to their quarters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Major and Mrs. David D. Hogan, U.S.A., and Miss Peggy Hogan have been visiting in Madison, Mazomanie and Arena, Wis. Mrs. Hogan and Peggy have returned to La Porte, Ind.

Major Gen. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Waller have been visiting Mrs. George Derbyshire and her son, Lieutenant Derbyshire, U.S.M.C., at Camp Shawnee on Lake Placid, N.Y.

Mrs. George S. Young is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Eugenie Grassetti, at Tawas Beach, Mich. After a short visit in Cleveland they will take a motor trip through the Adirondacks and the Catskills in October.

The friends of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry H. Pritchett, U.S.A., will regret to learn of Mrs. Pritchett's serious illness in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and of the death of their infant daughter, born there Aug. 24.

Lieut. Col. Edgar E. Hume, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who served with the American E.F. in France and in Italy, and who has been "loaned" by the War Department to the American Red Cross to take charge of its medical work in Serbia, and who was recently appointed medical director of the Red Cross Commission to that country, has just received the Serbian order of the Order of the White Eagle from that government, according to information received from his home at Frankfort, Ky. Colonel Hume is said to have received fifteen decorations, these having been conferred by the United States, France, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro.

One of the most brilliant military social entertainments of the summer season was that given Aug. 22 by the officers of the 45th Infantry, U.S.A., under Col. Herman Glade, U.S.A., at the Piedmont Club, Atlanta, Ga. The guests of honor included Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, recently returned from France and now in command of Camp Gordon, Mrs. Lewis and the officers of the 5th Division who returned from overseas recently. The music was furnished by the band of the 45th Infantry and dancing was enjoyed on the moonlit terrace of the club, which was additionally illuminated with Japanese lanterns. In the receiving party were Colonel Glade and his wife, Mrs. Glade, Gen. and Mrs. Lewis, Colonel McClure, commander of the 5th Division, and the officers commanding the various units of the division. Major Henley, 6th Infantry; Major Wimer, 11th Infantry, and Mrs. Wimer; Major Heywood, 60th Infantry; Major Finley, 70th Engineers; Major Lasaght, 5th Transportation Train; Major Deems, 9th Field Signal Field Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel Wells, 45th Infantry, and Mrs. Wells. Captain Sweet, the adjutant of the 45th Infantry, stood at the head of the receiving line to introduce the guests.

Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., who recently spent some days at Jamestown, R.I., has returned to Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank Moorman, U.S.A., have taken a house in Takoma Park, D.C., at 512 Tulip avenue.

Major David D. Hogan, U.S.A., who has been visiting his wife and daughter in La Porte, Ind., has gone to Camp Shelby, Miss.

Lieut. E. P. McClellan, Field Art., U.S.A., on duty at headquarters, Hoboken, N.J., is advised of the birth of a daughter at his home, Beaufort, S.C.

Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., retired, is the author of an article on "A Merit System in the Army," in the North American Review for September.

A son, Donald F. Patterson, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Donald F. Patterson, U.S.N., on Aug. 13, 1919, at St. Luke's Hospital, Newbern, N.C.

Major and Mrs. David E. Cain, U.S.A., have left Jamestown, R.I., for Fort Sill, Okla., where Major Cain is to be stationed with the 14th Field Artillery.

Mrs. Gleaves and Miss Gleaves sail for Manila, P.I., on Aug. 23 in the Great Northern, via Panama Canal and Vladivostok. Admiral Gleaves will join them in Manila.

Brig. Gen. F. C. Marshall, U.S.A., has taken command of the Brownsville District, Southern Department, with headquarters at Fort Brown. Mrs. Marshall is with him there.

Mrs. T. R. Murphy, wife of Major T. R. Murphy, Inf., U.S.A., sailed from New York Aug. 6 for Trinidad, B.W.I., where she will remain during the time Major Murphy is abroad.

Mrs. Frank C. Jedlicka, with her infant daughter, Evelyn Lydia, has joined her husband, Capt. Frank C. Jedlicka, U.S.A., who is with the American Legation in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Mrs. Tomb, wife of Capt. James Harry Tomb, U.S.N., is visiting her father at his summer home at Still River, Mass. Mrs. Tomb, with the children, will start in October for Los Angeles, Calif., where she will join her husband.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding a portion of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, paid a visit of courtesy to President Melendez at San Salvador, Aug. 23. Commander Clay and Captain Ferner accompanied Admiral Wood.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Duncan and two children, of Montclair, N.J., are spending part of August and the month of September at Loon Lake House, Loon Lake, N.Y., in the Adirondacks, having motored there over the Mohawk trail.

Chaplain H. C. Fraser, U.S.A., who has recently returned from a year's service with the A.E.F., is on duty as chaplain of the coast defense of Boston. The Chaplain, together with Mrs. Fraser and their two small daughters, is quartered at Fort Andrews.

Mrs. DeWitt Blamer, wife of Captain Blamer, U.S.N., accompanied by her young son, DeWitt, jr., sailed Aug. 23 on the Army transport, Great Northern, from New York for Manila, to join Captain Blamer on the Asiatic Station, where he is to be chief of staff to Admiral Gleaves.

Capt. and Mrs. James B. Mann were honor guests at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kellogg on Aug. 23 at Bogota, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Mann, U.S.A., are now residing at 147 River road, Bogota. Mrs. Mann was Miss Gertrude C. Hopkins, and many parties are being given in her honor.

Chaplain and Mrs. Wallace H. Watts, U.S.A., who have been for four years in Tientsin, China, where Chaplain Watts was stationed with the 15th U.S. Infantry, have returned to the States and are at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N.Y., where the Chaplain has joined the 63d Infantry for station.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., in command of the train of the Pacific Fleet, accompanied by Comdr. E. B. Fenner, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Denver, and Lieut. Comdr. Alfred T. Clay, U.S.N., paid a formal visit to President Melendez, of the Republic of Salvador, at San Salvador on Aug. 23, according to a press message from that city.

Marian Weaver, daughter of Major and Mrs. James P. W. Weaver, U.S.A., invited a few friends to her home at Fontanet Courts, Washington, D.C., on Aug. 21, to share her sixth birthday anniversary cake. The hours passed quickly with the very pretty affair, the guests expressing many happy wishes to the delightful little hostess.

Imogene Hoyle Shannon, widow of Lieut. Col. James A. Shannon, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., has completed an extensive course of vocal study and will teach in Washington, D.C., representing Madame Louise von Feilitzsch Metropolitan Opera House Studio, of New York city. Our correspondent writes that "Mrs. Shannon is well known throughout Army and musical circles for her charming voice."

Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Stott, U.S.N., are making a two weeks' motor trip through the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia. They are now registered at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, and will remain a few days at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., before returning to their apartments at Wardman Park Inn, Washington. Commander Stott is on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett was guest of honor at a very pretty bridge party given recently by her daughter, Mrs. Arch F. Howard, at the Quantico Hotel, Quantico, Va. The guests were Messieurs Richard Cutts, Harold Reisinger, Harry Roosevelt, Theodore Backstrum, Thomas Holcomb, Ralph Shepard, Philip Torrey, Trescott, Leon Hoyt, Francis Evans, J. Thompson, Jr., Anderson Dearing, Ralph Mitchell, Davis, Pedro del Valle and Miss Snyder.

Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., who commanded the 3d Division, 4th Corps, 3d Army, American E.F., made public in New York city on Aug. 24 a letter from André Tardieu, who was French High Commissioner to the United States during the Great War, dated Paris, Aug. 2, expressing the gratitude of France for the work done by the division, and refers especially to the part the organization took in the operations on the Marne, the Meuse-Argonne and at Chateau-Thierry. Referring to the battle of the Marne, M. Tardieu says of the division: "One of its machine gun battalions, the 7th, covered itself with glory in front of Chateau-Thierry, defending the crossing of the Marne." General Howze also has in his apartment at his hotel a silver medallion presented to him by the French government. It is in the form of an ellipse, and shows the famous Lion of Belfort.

Miss Randolph and Miss Mary Randolph have closed their house, 2023 Hillier place, and left Washington for Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. A. Hickox, U.S.A., sailed from New York on the Great Northern, on Aug. 23, for station in Manila, P.I.

A daughter, Elizabeth Mae Maas, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Harry W. Maas, Field Art., U.S.A., on Aug. 15, 1919, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Starbird, U.S.A., and family have taken an apartment at the Parkwood, 1746 K street, Washington, for the winter.

Mrs. John A. Murtagh, widow of Colonel Murtagh, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and two daughters, Ransome and Margaret, are living at 3914 Clay street, San Francisco, Calif.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John H. Stutesman are living at 2659 Green street, San Francisco, Calif. Colonel Stutesman is on duty in the headquarters of the Western Department.

Capt. Roy N. Francis, Air Ser., U.S.A., who as instructor trained approximately 1,500 pilots during the war, has been rated a Reserve Military Aviator to date from June 16, 1917.

Major Charles W. Godfrey, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was among officers arriving at New York last week. Major Godfrey has been in France for over a year, and is now with Mrs. Godfrey at Hotel Astor, New York city.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Grace Reeve, from Ernest M. Reeve, formerly a captain in the U.S. Army. Entire custody of the two children is given to Mrs. Reeve.

Mrs. Hugh S. Walhall and the Misses Virginia and Isabel Walhall, wife and daughters of Lieutenant Colonel Walhall, U.S.A., have returned to their home at West Point, N.Y., after a delightful summer spent at Sachems Head, Conn.

Col. A. T. Smith, U.S.A., who for the past three years has been military attaché to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, has just returned from The Hague, where he went on a special mission, and is stopping at the Richmond.

Miss Randolph and Miss Mary Randolph, daughters of the late Gen. Wallace A. Randolph, U.S.A., have closed their house on Hillier place, Washington, and have gone to Newport, R.I., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Lieut. Col. John Gordon Macomb, Inf., U.S.A., arrived in New York city on Aug. 23 from France, after eighteen months' service in the A.E.F. He was met at Hoboken by his wife, and by Col. and Mrs. A. C. Macomb, his father and mother.

Lieut. Maxwell T. Case, U.S.N., is detached from the U.S.S. Montana and ordered as ordnance inspector at the Crucible Steel Works at Harrison, N.J. Lieut. and Mrs. Case, with their two little boys, are living at 103 South Bennett street, East Orange, N.J.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., and Master Adna Chaffee, with Mrs. Chaffee's mother, Mrs. J. A. Dodson, have left Washington for Monteagle, Tenn., en route to Fort Leavenworth, where Colonel Chaffee has reported for duty as instructor in the School of the Line.

Mrs. Harry Atwood Orr, wife of Commander Orr, U.S.N., is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey W. McCormick, U.S.N., at their home at Mare Island, Calif. Mrs. Orr leaves in the late fall for Brazil, where her husband has been assigned to duty with the Brazilian navy.

Mrs. DeRosey C. Cabell, wife of Major Gen. DeR. C. Cabell, U.S.A., former Southern Department commander, has arrived at Washington, D.C., from Fort Sam Houston, to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Victor Isaacs, U.S.N., at the navy yard. Owing to the ill health of Mrs. Isaacs, she will not be able to observe the navy yard days at home or do any entertaining for her mother.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman kindly gave the use of the polo grounds on her country estate at Arden, Orange county, N.Y., to the aviators who accompanied the West Point cadet battalion on their ten-day hike. Owing to the wooded section of the country through which it marched it had been difficult to find a landing place for the airplane detachment until Mrs. Harriman, hearing of the aviators' difficulties, came to their assistance through Lieut. Col. R. M. Danford, U.S.A., who was in command of the hike.

The following officers were elected at the twentieth annual national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, held at Providence, R.I., on Aug. 19-20. Commander-in-Chief, F. Warren Karling, of Kansas City; Senior Vice Comdr. Pvt. Jack J. Singer, Jersey City, N.J.; Junior Vice Comdr. Capt. Bertram C. Snodgrass, Washington, D.C.; Q.M. Gen., Charles E. Lehman, Detroit; Surgeon Gen., Lieut. Matthew F. Czubak, Philadelphia, and Advocate Gen., Royal C. Johnson, Aberdeen, Calif.

Major C. E. Bradburn, who resigned from the Army effective July 30, 1919, is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1913. He was out of the Service once before, having resigned in 1915, and was recommissioned at the time of the Mexican trouble in 1916. During the European war he served continuously with the 6th and 7th Field Artillery Regiments of the 1st Division, and has the distinction of having gone through as much actual fighting as any other Field Artillery officer in the Regular Army of equal grade. He was twice cited for distinguished service and meritorious conduct. Major Bradburn has gone into the manufacturing business in Los Angeles. His address is given as 111 South Corondo street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Col. James A. Moss, Inf., U.S.A., who is among the best known officers of the Army, has resigned his commission as temporary colonel, and also his commission as lieutenant colonel of the Regular Army, to take effect Aug. 31, 1919, and his resignations have been accepted. Colonel Moss, who has seen extensive service, is a veteran of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, and took the 367th colored Infantry, U.S.A., to France in 1918. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1894, and is the author of a number of valuable military manuals. He some years ago rendered valuable assistance at the War Department in the reduction of paper work in the Army in addition to a simplification of its card system. At one time he was one of the foremost bicycle experts in the Army. During the war with Spain he served as a first lieutenant in the 24th Infantry, taking part in the Cuban campaign, being in the battle of El Caney and in the operations against Santiago. He was recommended for the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct. In the resignation of Colonel Moss the Army loses a valuable and efficient officer.

Miss Margaretta Wood, daughter of Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., has been visiting friends in Newport, R.I.

Capt. Clyde Morgan, Coast Art., U.S.A., is with the Typhus Relief Expedition to Poland as adjutant and disbursing officer.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of Lieutenant General Corbin, U.S.A., has been spending a short time at Hotel Chatham, New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Erwin, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter at Cushing Hospital, Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 19, 1919.

A son, Edwin Milton Rhoads, was born to Lieut. Mark Rhoads, 10th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rhoads on Aug. 18, 1919, at Douglas, Ariz.

Col. Charles C. George, U.S.A., and Major Paul C. Raborg, U.S.A., both had entries at the Warrenton, Va., horse show held on Aug. 21.

Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Abbott, U.S.N., are spending a month with Mrs. Abbott's mother at her cottage on Shoreby Hill, Jamestown, R.I.

Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Simpson, U.S.N., motored up from Norfolk, Va., and are spending a short time at the Bay Voyage, Jamestown, R.I.

Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, U.S.A., left Washington on Aug. 23 and went to visit Mr. and Mrs. Berry Baldwin Osborne at their summer home at Belmont, Va.

Col. A. T. Smith, U.S.A., who has just returned from a special mission to the Hague, is with Mrs. Smith at The Richmond, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington.

Capt. Josephus Daniels, jr., U.S.M.C., who had been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, at her apartment at the Dupont, Washington, left there Aug. 23 to visit in Richmond, Va.

Capt. David E. Theleen, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Washington Navy Yard for several years, will leave with Mrs. Theleen for a vacation of several weeks early in September before he goes to sea.

Chaplain Ernest W. Wood, U.S.A., who has lately returned from duty in France, has been assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps, with station at Fort Schuyler, Westchester, N.Y. His address is Fort Schuyler, Westchester, N.Y.

Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Division, is a passenger on the troop transport Orizaba, which sailed from Brest on Aug. 22 and is due at New York on Aug. 30 with several organizations of the division.

Mrs. Robert G. Peck, wife of Commander Peck, U.S.N., has been spending some weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Hyde, at her cottage at Perkins Cove, Ogunquit, Maine. She will be joined shortly by Commander Peck and they will go to Waltham, Mass.

Miss Natalie Magruder, of Washington, sister of Lieut. Comdr. J. Holmes Magruder, jr., U.S.N., who is spending the summer at Lake Placid, N.Y., motored last week with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Archbold to their estate on Long Island, where she spent a few days.

Among the officers of the 3d Division, U.S.A., which arrived at New York Aug. 20, were Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, commander of the 3d Artillery Brigade, with his headquarters staff; Col. H. H. Adams, 38th Inf., famous for its gallantry at the Marne, and known as the "Rock of the Marne"; Lieut. Col. Thomas F. McNeill came back in command of the 30th Infantry, which, with the 38th, made such a glorious stand at the Marne.

Major Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty in the Evacuation Office at Hoboken, N.J., where he has rendered highly efficient service, has been ordered to duty as surgeon on the U.S.S. Agamemnon. The Navy has turned over this transatlantic vessel to the Army, and the ship will sail for Brest on Sept. 3. The two sons of Major MacDonald, Lieut. Charles, of the Infantry, and Harvey, of the 11th Machine Gun Battalion, who both saw hard service overseas, will go to the Edison General Electric Company.

Distinguished Service Medals were presented by the Secretary of War on Aug. 22 to the following officers of the Army at Washington: Cols. James D. Glennan, Med. Corps, Frederick W. Lewis, William L. Keller, Med. Corps, John W. Hanner, Med. Corps, Ezekiel J. Williams, Robert Whitfield, Alvin C. Voris, E. J. Boughton, Evan Shelby, Lieut. Cols. R. E. Callan, H. J. Maloney, Bruce Magruder and Major Louis M. Nuttman. Also to the following officers who have been discharged: Cols. G. A. Burrell, Herbert H. Lehman, Peter Junkerfeld, J. N. Willcutt and to Lieut. Col. William E. Shepherd, who resigned from the Service. The citations of these officers have been published.

Among the Army officers on board the troop transport George Washington, which arrived at New York from Brest on Aug. 26, were Brig. Gen. John H. Rice, Cols. O. H. Dockery, Jr., Louis A. LaGarde, Morris E. Locke, L. B. McAfee, Earl McFarland and Robert L. Oliver, Lieut. Cols. Sheldon W. Anding, Burton O. Lewis, William S. Rice, Fred H. Wagner, John B. Wagoner, Joseph D. Weis, Frank C. Wiser, E. McCullough, N. W. McChesney, James A. Doret and Majors Edwin Bethel, James Breslin, Marcus F. Cooper, M. M. Crawford, Jr., James W. Davis, Patrick R. Dunigan, Gordon L. Finley, Joseph M. Kangley, John S. Smylie, John H. Stern, William C. Wells, Clarence Dollman, Alsa C. Howard, Orie T. Dunlap, Charles E. Cook Hetrick.

The officers and men of the 1st Division, American Forces in Germany, who have of late been stationed in the Rhineland with headquarters at Coblenz, and who are now on their way to the United States, before leaving sent an open letter of farewell to French troops, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. After recalling their association of twenty-five months, the men of the division, who were the first to land in France, express their admiration for the courage and sacrifices of the French troops, adding, "After America, we love France best of all." Before the first units of the division sailed from Brest a letter was transmitted to the officer in command which Captain Tardieu wrote for Premier Clemenceau, at his request, in which he said: "The first to arrive in France, your division is the last to leave our country. You may be sure we shall faithfully keep it in our memory." After recalling the depth of feeling aroused in France by its arrival, the letter continues: "We French will never forget that the first American soldiers who fell in this war lie in Lorraine land and belonged to your fine unit." The communication says that a sketch of the 1st Division's history would mean giving a development of the battles of the last year of the war. It recalls Cantigny and concludes with wishing the division a safe journey and adding: "I hope all who fought under her flag will ever remember France."

Now that Capt. E. N. C. Rogers, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has returned from Germany to Louisville, Mrs. Rogers is giving up her tiny "War-Home-in-Weehawken" and will visit in Rochester and Cleveland. Mrs. J. Kelly, formerly an enthusiastic motor transport driver of the Red Cross, entertained several Service friends, and Mrs. Rogers, prior to her departure from New York.

Sergt. Daniel Daly, U.S.M.C., who is on duty with the marine recruiting bureau at New York city, was given the French Medaille Militaire by Lieut. Henry W. Miller, U.S.M.C., to whom it had been sent by the French embassy at Washington, the decoration having been awarded Sergeant Daly by the French government for his services at Belleau Woods with the 6th Regiment, U.S.M.C., 2d Division.

Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, wife of Colonel Rogers, U.S.A., who has been serving abroad, gave a brilliant entertainment at her villa at Southampton, N.Y., Aug. 22, which was attended by 300 prominent guests. The entertainment, primarily for her daughter, Miss Millie Rogers, consisted of a dance in the villa, a dancing pantomime on the lawn, and later a supper and more dancing in the villa. After the preliminary dancing all went to the gardens and there saw a Chinese fantasy, "The Poisoned Flower," presented with Miss Thamata de Swirskaya dancing the principal role to music by an orchestra, a piano and an organ. The pantomime is the work of Baroness de Souiny. The illustrations were excellent, even to the seeming emergence of the stellar dances from the fountain in the garden.

President Wilson has written letter to Fred McAver, of Chicago, who with a delegation from that city called at the White House on Aug. 21 to urge that orders be issued for the return of drafted or emergency men now with the American E.F. in Siberia. The President was unable to receive the delegation, but in his letter he explained that 2,000 men have already been sent to Vladivostok to relieve emergency men and that as rapidly as men are being recruited here for Siberian service they are sent to Russia. He added that it is clear that at this rate substantial relief to our emergency troops will have been afforded before winter sets in, even though the entire American force may not be brought back by that time. Just when all the force may be returned, the President wrote, he was unable to say at this time.

The Chemical Warfare Service has an organ named Chemical Warfare, which made its initial appearance on Aug. 21 at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. The board of directors of the new publication consists of Major Gen. William L. Sibert, Lieut. Col. Amos A. Fries, Majors S. J. DeLancy and O. E. Roberts and Capt. A. A. Bernheim, while the editors are Capt. O. J. Noer and Lieut. George O. Gillingham, all U.S.A. In its salutatory the paper announces that it is the intention to publish weekly "a review of the activities of the Chemical Warfare Service, its members and other workers, past and present, and to create renewed enthusiasm and interest in the Army's program for reconstruction and a peace-time basis." The publication is now issued in mimeographed form but hopes to appear in print later.

Col. Roger Brooke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was the guest of honor and principal speaker at a luncheon given by the National Tuberculosis Association at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, on Aug. 26. The purpose of the function was to give to the guests at the luncheon, editors of magazines and periodicals published in that city, a general idea of the work of the association in preventing tuberculosis, curing that disease, and spreading the knowledge of the effect of general and personal cleanliness on the health of the individuals and of the country at large. Colonel Brooke gave an informative talk on what discoveries the Army made as to the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis among the male population of the country when the Selective Service law was put into operation and what steps it had taken to cure men thus afflicted in the Army.

Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commander of the 3d Division of the Regular Army since ten days before the armistice was signed, arrived at Hoboken, N.J., Aug. 25 with his headquarters staff on board the Prinz Frederick Wilhelm. General Howze has received orders to take command of the El Paso district on the Mexican border, of which he had charge before he went to France. He took the 38th National Guard Division to France and was transferred to the 3d Division at the beginning of November, leading the division in the final phases of the Argonne fighting and taking them to Germany. He received in France the D.S.C., the Croix de Guerre with palm and the Legion of Honor. Third Division units on board the Prinz Frederick Wilhelm included the 2d Battalion of the 30th Infantry, 3d Division Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, two batteries and the field staff of the 10th Field Artillery, the Postal Detachment and the 10th Mobile Bathing Unit.

Col. Newt Hall, U.S.M.C., upon receiving orders to return from duty in Cuba to the United States, received the following complimentary notice in the "7th Regiment Marine Soldiers of the Sea," published in Cuba. "Col. Newt Hall is not going back with us; therefore I wish to say on behalf of every man in the regiment that with all the joy and happiness that returning home gives us, we cannot overlook the fact you are leaving behind a man who proved to be one of the fairest, squarest and best regimental commanders in any branch of the Service. His efforts to make us enjoy the life of a marine in Cuba are more than appreciated and he can rest assured, in time to come, when our thoughts wander back to our days in the Service, the days under his command shall always be alluded to as pleasant ones. May luck be with you, Colonel, and we hope you fully understand our deep regard and sincere respect for one whom we shall never want to forget, Colonel Hall of the 7th Regiment Marines."

The home of Mrs. George S. Thurber, of Covina, Calif., was the scene of a brilliant social event on Aug. 21, in honor of the return of Mrs. Thurber's son, Lieut. Col. Philip L. Thurber, Field Art., U.S.A., from overseas duty. The grounds surrounding the home were beautifully decorated with red, white and blue electric lights, and this color scheme was continued throughout the parlors of the home. The canvas spread upon the lawn made an open-air ballroom which was enjoyed by the younger people. The guests were received in the front drawing room by the hostess, Mrs. Thurber, and her son, Lieutenant Colonel Thurber, and his wife, Mrs. Philip Thurber. Mrs. R. W. Groom and Mrs. R. M. Douglass, assisted by Miss Gertrude Ives, of La Crosse, Wis., Miss Coleman, of Pasadena, and the Misses Eda and Lucinda Beatty, presided at the refreshment tables in the dining room. The punch bowls, arranged in the pergola, were in charge of Mrs. William Thorne, jr., assisted by Mrs. George Phillips. The tables were decorated with vases of pink roses. Over 160 guests were present during the evening.

FOR 18,000 ARMY OFFICERS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 22 reported the bill S. 2622 to provide necessary commissioned personnel for the Army until June 30, 1920. The committee amends the bill to read:

That until June 30, 1920, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to maintain such commissioned personnel in addition to officers of the permanent establishment as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Military Establishment: Provided, That additional officers so maintained shall be selected, so far as practicable, from officers and enlisted men who served during the emergency and are applicants for appointment in the permanent establishment: Provided further, That after Oct. 30, 1919, the total number of commissioned officers in active service shall at no time exceed 18,000: Provided further, That no officer on the active list shall be detailed for recruiting service or for duty at schools and colleges, not including schools of the service, where officers on the retired list can be secured who are competent for such duty: And provided further, That 1,200 officers shall be assigned to the Air Service, of whom not less than 85 per centum shall be duly qualified fliers.

A similar bill (H.R. 7878) was reported by the committee on July 31, 1919, and is now on Union Calendar No. 58 of the House. Since the said bill was reported the Personnel Branch of the General Staff has prepared a table to show the distribution to be made of the officers authorized by this bill. This table is approved by the Secretary of War and is published in the committee report as follows:

Aug. 19, 1919.

Memorandum for the director of operations.

Subject: Distribution of the 18,000 officers.

1. The responsible head of each organization of the Military Establishment was called upon to submit an estimate of the minimum number of officers required to function his organization under the abnormal conditions that will obtain during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. The aggregate of these estimates is 24,693.

2. To meet the conditions of the S. 2622 this number has been scaled down to a total of 18,000 officers tentatively distributed by services as follows:

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|--------|
| General officers | 99 | Motor Transport Corps | 443 |
| General Staff | 199 | Plus 100 borrowed from line. | |
| Adjutant General | 104 | Chemical Warfare Ser.. | 123 |
| Inspector General | 82 | Education and special training | 149 |
| Judge Advocate Gen.. | 234 | Camp administration .. | 68 |
| Quartermaster Corps .. | 1,072 | Physical reconstruction .. | 22 |
| Plus 350 borrowed from line. | | Plus 130 borrowed from line. | |
| Medical Corps | 2,877 | Claims boards | 485 |
| Dental Corps | 337 | Military Intelligence .. | 192 |
| Veterinary Corps | 369 | Recruiting Service .. | 145 |
| Sanitary Corps | 175 | Plus 50 borrowed from line. | |
| Engineers | 504 | Foreign liquidating and special missions | 44 |
| Ordnance Department .. | 233 | Bureau of Standards .. | 2 |
| Plus 25 borrowed from line. | | Service schools | 85 |
| Signal Corps | 224 | Division and department staff officers | 16 |
| Plus 10 borrowed from line. | | Officers for duty as inspec- tors and instructors of the Na- tional Guard, recruit- ing, on duty with col- leges and universi- ties, and all other de- tached duties not otherwise specifically provided for by law, | |
| Air Service | 965 | the detached period of which is generally more than one year. Referred to in the National Defense Act as additional officers and the detached offi- cers' list | 1,081 |
| Plus 235 borrowed from line. | | Total | 18,000 |
| Bu. of Insular Affairs | 2 | Owing to changing conditions it is not possible to estimate accurately the maximum strain in any one of these organizations. This phase of the situation is also affected by the un- determinable and varying dates when sick and wounded officers who now number over 1,800, many of whom will require long continuous treatment, will become available for duty. There- fore, this distribution among the services cannot be made rigid. | |
| Militia Bureau | 6 | 2. The 18,000 officers have been distributed by grades as follows: General officers, 99; colonels, 693; lieutenants colonels, 797; majors, 2,717; captains, 5,408; first lieutenants, 5,179; second lieutenants, 3,107; total, 18,000. | |
| Division trains | 62 | 3. Band leaders will be temporarily charged to the line or- ganizations to which the band belongs. | |
| Chaplains and band leaders | 231 | 4. In addition to officers now provided by additional officers and detached officers' list, no additional authorization for these services would result in a very great drain of the line of the Army, for which no extra officers are provided for by this table. | |
| Professors, U.S. Mil- itary Academy | 7 | 5. For care and disposal of property, settlement of claims and settlement of U.S. claims abroad, principally in Europe. | |
| Cavalry | 1,300 | | |
| Field Artillery | 876 | | |
| Coast Artillery | 1,200 | | |
| Infantry | 3,314 | | |
| Philippine Scouts | 292 | | |
| Construction Division .. | 270 | | |
| Plus 20 borrowed from line. | | | |
| Tank Corps | 113 | | |
| Plus 40 borrowed from line. | | | |

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The committee in its report says: "Under the law passed by the last Congress the forces to be provided on a peace-time basis were those authorized by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. That act provides an Army of approximately 225,000 enlisted men and 11,750 officers. It is therefore proposed by this legislation to carry in the Military Establishment, in addition to the Regular force, about 6,250 temporary officers until June 30, 1920. It is estimated that there will be 29,000 or 30,000 sick and wounded officers and men to be taken care of during the current fiscal year.

The number of officers in the Medical Department authorized by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, is entirely inadequate to take care of the great number of sick and wounded officers and men who will require medical attention in our various military hospitals during this fiscal year. The legislation proposed in this bill will materially increase the number of those officers and will enable the sick and wounded of our armies to have proper medical attention.

There is no provision in the National Defense Act for the Air Service. The National Defense Act made the Aviation Service a branch of the Signal Corps. The Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920 maintains until June 30, 1920, the Air Service as a separate and distinct branch of the Army. Twelve hundred officers are provided under this legislation for that service.

No provision in the National Defense Act provides for a Tank Corps, or a Motor Transport Corps, or a Chemical Warfare Service. These various branches of our Army were developed during the recent war, and a large number of officers will be required to maintain them until an Army Reorganization bill can be passed.

In addition your Committee on Military Affairs has been informed that the value of military stores, supplies, and equipment, including quartermaster, ordnance, and medical stores, is said to be at least \$5,000,000,000. It will require a considerable force to protect this valuable material, and naturally officers will be required to command the forces that will be detailed to watch and safeguard this government property.

In view of all the circumstances, your committee feels that the legislation proposed in the House amendment to the Senate bill ought to pass."

GEN. MCANDREW ON HARDSHIP OF WAR.

Psychology of the Soldier.

When Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., former Chief of Staff of the A.E.F., and now commandant of the Army General Staff College, was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 14 he was asked by Chairman Wadsworth to comment on the psychology of the soldier under the present military system as displayed in France or anywhere else in recent years. Senator Wadsworth said: "A good many of the returning soldiers, and quite a number of the returning officers, reflect a certain amount of discontent with the Service. I do not know whether it has come to your ears or not, but it has come to the ears of many of the officers and the Senators and Representatives, and whatever military policy we have, we have got to have one to meet that situation, if it exists. What was the situation in France toward the end of our operations and after the armistice was signed?"

The statement by General McAndrew in response to the question of the Chairman, which follows, is regarded in Washington as the most explicit and comprehensive yet advanced by an Army officer of long experience overseas, and many officers have expressed by letter and in person to General McAndrew their concurrence in his views and their gratitude that he expressed them so cogently to the Senatorial committee. He said:

"So far as the psychological effect on the men themselves is concerned, the armistice came at the wrong time. It came at the very worst season of the year, the rainy season, a period of short days and long nights. Our troops had no shelter of any kind and had very little in the way of comforts. First of all, they wanted to come home right away. They could not understand why they should not be turned loose at once. They wanted to go to Paris and to other places, and they could not go, of course. They wanted to stop training and instruction, which would not have been advisable or wise on our part, so nearly everything went against their grain. The result was that the soldier thought he was being imposed upon. After awhile, with better weather and the movement of the troops into more comfortable building areas, conditions tended to correct that feeling. Now, we have had in the old Army—we have often heard it spoken of—the growling old soldier; and a soldier will growl, of course. He takes a good deal of his troubles out in growling. I think, on the whole, in the end the soldiers came to realize that whatever discomforts they were subjected to were unavoidable, and that everything was being done for them that could possibly be done. I am satisfied so far as the sentiment of the men who served in France is concerned that it is changing right now; that the men are beginning to take a more reasonable view of conditions over there and are beginning to see that everything was done that could be done for them, and that the discomforts and hardships they endured were really inseparable from war.

"We will admit that at times—in active operations, some of our troops went hungry—they missed more than one meal at times. They slept in the mud, and that, too, in some of the coldest seasons in France. They went without changes of underclothing and there were times, when wounded, it was impossible to reach them, and they may not have been attended to very promptly, although there was very little of that on our part. All those things did happen. We make no excuse for them. They always happen in war and always will happen; but when all is said and done we can say this: There never was in history an army better taken care of than was the American Expeditionary Force in France. They were given every comfort it was possible to give them; they had a good, liberal ration; that ration was gotten up to them even during the trying days of the Meuse-Argonne. The wounded were taken care of; they were evacuated to the rear very comfortably in comfortable hospital trains and placed in comfortable hospitals, where they were well taken care of. That is the history of our American Expeditionary Force, and all these things are beginning now to appeal to the men who are coming home. The men had only a narrow viewpoint over there and saw only what affected them directly—and that was usually to their discomfort. They did not know the broader problem which they are beginning to learn about only now."

Views as to Strength of Army.

In our issue of Aug 16, page 1738, in a summary of the statements of General McAndrew before the committee relative to the size of the Army the impression was conveyed that General McAndrew was in disagreement with the view expressed by General March. The stenographic report of the hearing shows that this was an erroneous impression. We quote the stenographic report:

"On the strength of the Army, I am not now prepared to agree with the figures given in the bill. I am free to say that I believe the number to be very large. I am loath to disagree, however, with General March and the members of the General Staff who prepared this bill as to the total strength of our Regular Army in time of peace. That for two reasons: In the first place they have made more of a study of the subject than I have, and they have had better facilities for such study. Then, in the second place, whatever system of universal military training may be adopted, if any is adopted, cannot wholly function for probably two or three years. In the meantime we must make some preparation for emergencies to provide against the possibility of becoming involved in any war during that time. That probably makes it necessary to have a larger Regular Establishment than we would otherwise have or than we may need after our system of universal military training goes into effect, if such is adopted."

"It has always seemed to me that a figure approximating 300,000 would probably meet our needs for the present; but, as I say, General March and the committee which made that study know probably more about it than I do just now."

"Senator Fletcher—General, could you have the skeleton organization contemplated by this bill and still limit the number of men and officers to 300,000 or thereabouts? I mean, could you have your twenty divisions, Infantry divisions and one Artillery division, etc., have the skeleton organization just as contemplated here, and still limit the number of officers and men to 300,000, and function?

"General McAndrew—No, sir; I believe the strength of 300,000 would be too small for that number of divisions. Suppose we assign a division to defend the Panama Canal; one to Hawaii; a division or a large part of a division to the Philippines, with some troops in Porto Rico and Alaska. Then take the needs of the coast defense—what we call Coast Artillery—the vari-

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ous services, and so on, and you can see that the remainder to divide among twenty divisions or twenty-one divisions would give too small a number for each one—that is, to make them in any way effective, or even to maintain a fair training.

"Senator Fletcher—So, if you are going to reduce the number, you would have to cut down these divisions?

"General McAndrew—Yes; you would have to cut down the number of divisions. If we are to maintain twenty divisions, if the system is adopted of filling up those divisions in time of war by men who will be trained under a system of military training, it would seem to me that the figures given in the bill are not any too large."

Universal Military Training.

Answering Chairman Wadsworth's inquiry as to the better plan of spending more money on universal training and to lengthen the period of training, General McAndrew said, as shown in the report: "I think it would. As a matter of fact, whatever size the Regular Army may be, the peace military establishment would never be found sufficient for us in case of war. We can never stop with the regular peace military establishment. We must rely in war upon the trained citizenship or the citizenship in training in general in the country. It is better, to my mind, for the younger element, the young manhood of the nation, to be well-trained to do its part when war comes, and undoubtedly if it is a question of a limited expense, which it must be, as I realize, it is undoubtedly better to put a larger appropriation in universal military training rather than in a military establishment. I wish you to understand that those are my personal views, of course.

"The Chairman—And we are very glad to get them, General. We want the views of everyone.

"Senator New—As I figure, the difference between General McAndrew's idea of 300,000 and 576,000 provided for in the bill, and according to the basis of expense made in the bill, the difference is \$41,000,000 a year saved.

"General McAndrew—Now, Senator, of course I would like to have it understood that I have not made such a complete study of the subject which will permit me to say flatly 300,000 or 350,000, or—

"Senator New—I understand that."

General McAndrew also stressed the fact that General Pershing felt certain during the summer of 1918 that the war could be ended in 1918, provided every ounce of effort possible was put forward by all of the Allies. In our report of this statement the word "not" inadvertently was inserted, so as to negative this declaration of General Pershing's confidence in the early ending of the war.

In referring to the General Staff bill, General McAndrew, in answer to questions by the chairman, spoke of the General Staff bill as the measure "to provide for universal military training, naval and vocational training . . . which is the title of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill. It has since developed that the title General McAndrew meant to quote was "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the United States Army," which is the title of the so-called General Staff bill.

OFFICERS' RECLASSIFICATION AT BLOIS.

Figures showing the disposition of officers ordered to Blois and reclassified are shown in the table printed below which includes all officers sent to the S.O.S. from combat organizations for reclassification because of unfitness for the duty on which they were engaged. The figures do not include many officers reclassified at corps or army headquarters or at G.H.Q., or wounded and disabled officers reassigned to duty. Of the 6,304 Regular Army officers reaching France before Nov. 11, 1918, twenty in each 1,000 were sent to Blois for reclassification. Of the 75,700 emergency officers thirteen in each 1,000 were reclassified at Blois. Higher standards of efficiency for Regular officers together with sudden promotion to positions of great responsibility have been cited to account for this difference.

| | Returned Assigned to combat units. | Returned to U.S. | Total. |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|--------|
| Regular Army | 46 | 20 | 68 |
| Regular Army (prov.) | 43 | 8 | 62 |
| National Guard | 273 | 32 | 377 |
| National Army | 400 | 58 | 574 |
| Total | 762 | 118 | 1,081 |
| Per cent. | | | |
| Regular Army | 68 | 29 | 8 |
| Regular Army (prov.) | 69 | 18 | 18 |
| National Guard | 72 | 9 | 19 |
| National Army | 70 | 10 | 20 |
| Total | 70 | 11 | 19 |

RETURN OF GENERAL PERSHING.

General Pershing cabled to the War Department on Aug. 22 that because of the unavoidable delay in the arrival of the troop transport George Washington at Brest on her return from New York, where she arrived on Aug. 26, he intends taking passage for New York on the troop transport Leviathan, which is to sail from Brest on Sept. 1. The General returned to Paris on Aug. 22 from his visit to the different Italian battle-fields and fronts. Plans are being made by the city of New York for a formal reception of General Pershing and the 1st Division, the advance units of the division being expected to arrive at New York on Aug. 30, but the arrival of the last units is not looked for before Sept. 4 or 5, while the commander-in-chief of the American E.F., it is thought, will not reach New York until a day or two later. The division is to be sent to Camp Mills, N.Y., until the parade, which may take place about Sept. 8. It will parade soon afterward in Washington. On both occasions it will appear with full field equipment. It had been expected that President Wilson might go to New York for the purpose of greeting General Pershing, but the President's coming speech-making tour of the country will interfere with this arrangement. It is understood the General may visit Cheyenne, Wyo., the home of his father-in-law, U.S. Senator Francis E. Warren, soon after his arrival, and it is possible a meeting between the President and the great soldier may take place there or else perhaps at St. Louis. Plans are also being made for a Congressional reception to General Pershing, a resolution providing for this having been introduced by Congressman Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The date provided for is Sept. 18. The President, members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, former President William H. Taft, former justice of the Supreme Court Charles E. Hughes, heads of the military and naval forces and the Diplo-

matic Corps are invited. By a vote of 271 to 4 the House of Representatives on Aug. 28 voted to make General Pershing a permanent General in the Regular Establishment. The Senate has yet to act.

The War Department announces that the present organization of the 1st Division, based on records received, consists of the following units, which sailed from Brest for New York on troop transports, all leaving on Aug. 22 and due, the Orizaba Aug. 30, Sierra Aug. 31, Liberator Sept. 1, Freedom Sept. 3 and Suwanee Sept. 4: 1st Division headquarters—1st Hqrs. Troop, 3d M.G. Batn. (motorized); 1st Infantry Brigade—16th and 18th Infantry, and 1st M.G. Batn.; 2d Infantry Brigade—26th and 28th Infantry, and 2d M.G. Batn.; 1st Field Artillery Brigade—5th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery; 1st Engineer Regiment, 1st Engineer Train, 2d Field Signal Batn., 1st Train Headquarters, 1st Ammunition Train, 1st Supply Train, 1st Sanitary Train, 1st Co. M.P.; 2d, 3d, 12th and 13th Ambulance companies, and 2d, 3d, 12th and 13th Field Hospitals. After parading in Washington the division will proceed to Camp Meade for demobilization. Men of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the southern peninsula of Michigan will be discharged there. Others will be sent to other demobilization centers. Men of the Regular Army will go to Camp Zachary Taylor.

U.S.A. EXPEDITION RETURNS FROM MEXICO.

The punitive expedition of United States troops, consisting of part of the 8th Cavalry, a mule pack train and a supply train, in command of Col. George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., 8th Cav., and a number of machines of the Air Service, which crossed the border into Mexico at Candelaria, Indio and Ruidosa, Texas, on Aug. 19 in pursuit of the bandits who captured Lieuts Paul H. Davis and Harold G. Peterson, Air Ser., U.S.A., in Mexico on Aug. 13 and held them for \$15,000 ransom, recrossed the border on Aug. 24 and went into quarters at Marfa, Texas. While in Mexico the American troops succeeded in killing Jesus Renteria, leader of the band, and four of his men. The Americans suffered no casualties. Heavy rains had almost entirely obliterated the trail of the bandits. Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, received a message from Brig. Gen. James B. Erwin, U.S.A., commanding the El Paso district, on Aug. 24, saying that further pursuit of the bandits would be useless and the expedition having accomplished its mission in accordance with General Dickman's orders, he had therefore ordered the troops to return at once to their stations. A patrol from the 8th Cavalry met an outpost of Mexican cavalry fourteen miles from Coyame on Aug. 23. In view of the unfriendly attitude of the Mexican government and of the Mexican troops it was thought best by Colonel Langhorne not to press the pursuit of the bandits, fearing that a clash with the Mexican troops might result. General Dickman's orders to the Americans to return to the border, received at this time, simplified the situation.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1809-12.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 198-A, AUG. 23, 1919, WAR DEPT.
Probational appointments in the Vet. C. of the Regular Army of officers is hereby made permanent: Prov. 2d Lieuts. O. Howells and W. H. Dean.

S.O. 200-O, AUG. 22, 1919, WAR DEPT.
Major Gen. P. C. Haines, retired, from further active duty, Sept. 2, and to home.

Brig. Gen. W. Chamberlain, G.S., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Honolulu, about Oct. 5, 1919, for duty as chief of staff, Hawaiian Dept.

Col. O. A. Bach, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Officers of G.S. are relieved from detail as members of the Gen. Staff Corps: Lieut. Cols. W. H. Cledenin and S. J. B. Schindel.

Col. H. O. Williams, G.S., to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Panama, about Oct. 1, 1919, for assignment to duty as chief of staff, Panama Dept.

Col. W. R. Smith, G.S., to San Francisco for transportation to Philippines, to sail about Oct. 5.

Major T. C. Locke, A.G.D., to Caldwell, N.J., U.S. Navy Rifle Range, for duty.

Following officers relieved from detail in the I.G.D.: Col. E. A. Helmick, Lieut. Cols. H. O. Williams and A. G. Goodwyn, and Major E. D. Warfield, I.O.

Officers of M.C. to Hawaii on transport sailing Oct. 5, 1919, for duty: Capts. R. Ducat and W. A. Shaw.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Col. R. H. Mills to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as camp dental surgeon; Lieut. Col. J. A. McAlister, Jr., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Major C. Dew Dayton to Camp Lee, Va.

Col. T. M. Robins, Engrs., to New London, Conn., for duty.

Col. S. C. Godfrey, Engrs., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, Sept. 1, 1919.

Captains of O.D. to duty as follows: H. A. Clark, O.D., is appointed C.O. of the general ordnance depot, Fort Wingate, N.M., vice Major F. M. Waterbury, relieved; A. E. Cook to Fort Bliss, Texas; C. McClure to Metuchen, N.J.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. L. Eastman to Fort Leavenworth as instructor at the Army Signal School; Capt. H. L. Beck to Fort Des Moines, Ia., Hospital No. 26; 1st Lieut. C. L. Reid, upon arrival in the U.S., to Washington with photographic equipment and pictures in his possession and report to C.S.O. of the Army.

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Col. F. M. Jones to Buffalo, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. C. C. Benedict report in person to Director of Air Service, Washington; Lieut. Col. L. J. Mygatt to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. J. D. Morey to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. J. DeForrest to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Officers of Air Ser. (Aero.) to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., for duty: 1st Lieuts. L. Kinnaid, C. E. Branshaw, W. N. White, and 2d Lieut. F. V. Wilbur.

Capt. S. Rice, Cav., is attached to 4th Cav. and to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty.

Capt. G. Sawtelle, Cav., is assigned to 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

Field Artillery officers at Camp Dix assigned to regiment indicated and will proceed to camp indicated for duty: Major C. T. Bundy to 8th Field Art., Camp Funston, Kas.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Gray to 2d Field Art., Camp Taylor, Ky.; 2d Lieut. I. A. Lex to 19th Field Art., Camp Bragg, N.C.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Scott to 19th Field Art., Camp Bragg, N.C.

Officers of Field Artillery, now on duty at port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., are assigned to regiment indicated after his name, and upon expiration of any leave will proceed to station indicated: Capt. J. W. Quirke, J. H. France, 1st Lieuts. E. Y. Argo, C. M. Cotton, and 2d Lieut. E. W. Bruce to 82d F.A.; Fort Bliss, Texas; 2d Lieuts. G. Walker, E. Wilburn, J. W. Cleveland and H. E. Sowell to 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas; Capt. H. J. Weiler, 1st Lieut. H. W. Lansing, 2d Lieuts. R. E. Shook, R. O. Montgomery and C. H. Day to 21st F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.

Officers at Camp Dix, N.J., assigned to regiment indicated and will proceed to station indicated for duty: Capts. W. M. Carter and H. A. Miller, F.A., to 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas; 2d Lieut. T. Richey, F.A., to 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas.

Field Artillery officers assigned to regiment indicated and to

camp indicated for duty: Capt. R. C. Montgomery, 15th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. H. G. Travers, 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Major J. S. MacTaggart detailed as assistant professor at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Capt. W. B. Wright, Jr., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.; 2d Lieut. S. Blackman is assigned to 12th Field Art., Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. F. H. Canlett is assigned to 17th Field Art. and to Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. G. T. Collier to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. G. Garrett to Hoboken, N.J., for temporary duty in connection with the parade of the 1st Division in New York; Capt. J. P. Kable to West Point, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Daly is detailed to duty with the Judge Advocate General's Department and to Washington.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. P. Hobbs to Washington; Col. G. F. Baltzell to Camp Benning, Ga.; Lieut. Col. P. E. Pierce to Camp Upton, N.Y., for assignment to 42d Inf.; Major C. G. Stevenson to Hoboken, N.J., with the port and some transportation officer, New York city; Major J. F. Johnson to Washington; Major E. F. Hackett to New York city, N.Y.; Major F. M. Miller to Camp Dix, N.J.; Major L. A. Merrill, Jr., to West Point, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1919; Major A. G. Gardner is assigned to 22d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y.; Capt. L. Van H. Durfee to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. Merritt, N.J.; Capt. S. H. Hopson is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. and to Camp Benning, Ga.; Capt. S. P. Herren is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to Fort Logan, Colo.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Whitson is assigned to the 17th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. J. O'Donnell to Camp Holabird, Md., with the Motor Transport Corps Training School.

Officers of Inf. to 50th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Major C. F. Jobson, Capts. E. G. Taylor, P. H. Condit and J. T. Fisher, 2d Lieut. J. W. Arnold and 1st Lieut. R. W. Doye.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent, they having been found duly qualified for permanent appointment in the Regular Army: First Lieuts. N. Dingley, 3d, F. G. Eppling, R. E. Lamb, C. D. Hindle, C. H. Menger, S. H. Taber and E. C. Bomar, all C.A.C. (Aug. 25, War D.)

ASSIGNMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS, WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1919.

Aug. 22—Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines from Washington to New York, N.Y., temporary duty; Chaplain T. Grice from Norfolk, Va., to Hoboken, N.J., permanent duty.

Aug. 25—Major F. Van Vleck, Q.M.C., from Washington to Hoboken, N.J., temporary duty.

Aug. 26—Major O. Edgar, C.A.C., from Washington to North Tonawanda, N.Y., temporary duty.

Changes in Washington Personnel.

Aug. 20—Lieut. Col. M. B. Willett, C.A.C., from duty Water Transportation Div. to leave (fifteen days); 1st Lieut. J. K. Cubbison, Inf., from duty Administration Div. to D.S.; 1st Lieut. G. M. Trickett, U.S.A., from duty Water Transportation Div. to discharge.

Aug. 23—First Lieut. R. A. Burroughs, Inf., from D.S. to duty Administration Div.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Sibert, F.A., assigned to duty Administration Div.

Aug. 25—First Lieut. H. L. Morris, Q.M.C., from duty Administration Div. to D.S.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Mann, Cav., from duty Water Transportation to leave (six days); Lieut. Col. J. C. Waddell, U.S.A., from duty Administration Div. to leave.

*GENERAL STAFF CORPS.**GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.*

Lieut. Col. H. Brand, Jr., G.S., Sept. 15, 1919, report to the Chief of Engineers for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. Brand, Jr., G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C., Sept. 15, 1919. (Aug. 25, War D.)

*ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**MAJOR GEN. P. C. HABERS, THE A.G.*

Lieut. Col. H. B. Crea, A.G., is relieved from detail in the A.G.D. is assigned to the 50th Infantry, and to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. S. Keene, A.G., to Governors Island for examination by an Army retiring board. (Aug. 25, War D.)

*INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.*

Lieut. Col. E. W. Taubee, I.G. (captain, Cav.), is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department. (Aug. 25, War D.)

*QUARTERMASTER CORPS.**MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.*

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. T. H. Slavens, now on leave, will repair to Washington with a view to take the special course at the General Staff College; Major C. J. Gaiser to Camp Dodge, Ia.; Major S. R. Dishman to Camp Dodge, Ia.; Major L. H. Fuchs to Camp Custer, Mich.; Capt. T. R. Sharp to Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. A. L. Jenkins to Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. T. F. Lillis to St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. F. R. Lawson to Washington. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.r.g.) R. A. Purdie, School for Bakers and Cooks, placed upon retired list at Camp Taylor, Ky., and to home. (Aug. 26, War D.)

*MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.**MEDICAL CORPS.*

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. D. C. Howard to Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.; Lieut. Col. S. L. Chappell to commandant, Army Medical School, Washington; Major A. Q. Gillam to commanding general, Southern Dept.; Major H. G. Thomas to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Major G. C. Beach, Jr., to San Francisco for transportation to Philippines about Oct. 5; Major C. W. Shaffer to San Antonio, Texas, 2d Div., Camp Travis; Capt. A. R. Dimock to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; Capt. E. K. Schurz to Oteo, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Capt. C. E. Pieriss to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; 1st Lieut. J. B. Gorman to Fort Des Moines, Ia., Hospital No. 26; 1st Lieut. D. G. Dickerson to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Capt. R. E. McFeeeters, M.C., upon arrival of Capt. E. M. Barnes, M.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for discharge. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. W. S. Hartford, M.C., to Fort Randolph, C.Z., for duty. (Aug. 25, P.C.D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. E. Dwyer, Jr., M.C., Regular Army, of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

*DENTAL CORPS.**COL. S. H. Leslie, D.C., to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike,*

for duty as camp dental surgeon. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Capt. M. P. Bergeron, D.C., to Fort Des Moines, Ia., Hospital No. 26, for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

The probational appointment in the Vet. C. of the Regular Army of Probational 2d Lieut. G. H. Dean, asst. veterinarian, is made permanent. (Aug. 26, War D.)

The probational appointment in the Vet. C. of the Regular Army of Probational 2d Lieut. J. R. Sperry, asst. veterinarian, is made permanent. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Resignation by R. M. Sardie, V.C., of his commission as temp. first Heut. and asst. veterinarian (probational second lieut., Regular Army), is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

*CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.*

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. H

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.
Capt. C. S. Townsend, O.D., to Philadelphia, Pa. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. A. Thomas, O.D., to Penniman, Va., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps: First Lieuts. H. J. Schroeder, F.A. (capt., F.A.), and R. H. Lewis, F.A. (capt., F.A.). (Aug. 25, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.
Capt. W. H. Chandler, A.S., to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The following second lieutenants, A.S., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in the office of the department Air Service officer: G. P. Johnson and J. R. Goodwin. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Sergt. J. Mouser, Hqs. Troop, 1st Div. (attached to 631st Aero Squadron), placed upon the retired list at Mitchell Field, L.I., N.Y., and to home. (Aug. 25, War D.)

CAVALRY.

12TH—Major J. C. F. Tillson, Jr., 12th Cav., Corozal, C.Z., will proceed to Quarry Heights, C.Z., for station. Major Tillson is assigned to the command of Quarry Heights and Co. A, Military Police, Panama Canal Dept., relieving Capt. J. L. Rice, Cav., who will proceed to Corozal, C.Z., for duty. (Aug. 18, P.C.D.)

Cavalry. Unassigned.

Major B. Y. Read, Cav., to Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Calif., and assume command of the troops at that station. (Aug. 14, Western D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. C. A. Bach to Fort Riley, Kas.; Mounted Service School; Major K. M. Carrwell to Washington; Capt. W. T. Hamilton is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief of Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignation by W. T. Haldeman, Cav., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignations by J. C. Taliaferro and E. D. McQueen, Cav., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignations by V. R. Sladek and P. C. Boylan, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Field Artillery. Unassigned.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. J. N. Greely to Chief Militia Bureau for temporary duty in connection with a future detail as inspector-instructor of Field Artillery in the National Guard; Capt. F. A. Tallmadge to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. W. Bellamy is assigned to headquarters, 8th Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Knox. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignation by J. T. A. Doolittle, F.A., of his commissions as temporary major and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignations by R. J. Watrous, T. H. Eckfeldt, Jr., E. B. Ripley, Jr., and J. L. Corcoran, Field Art., of commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieuts. are accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. S. M. Canby and R. D. Roquemore, F.A., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Major Frank Drake, C.A.C., to Fort Rosecrans, Calif., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Capt. J. A. Taylor, C.A.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. H. D. Cassard, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Amador, C.Z., to Ancon, C.Z., for temporary duty. (Aug. 15, P.C.Z.)

Prov. Capt. F. W. Smith, C.A.C., appointment as a provisional officer of Regular Army is honorably terminated. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Resignation by R. A. Grant, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

INFANTRY.

5TH—Col. H. L. Jackson, 5th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and will report to the C.G., Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

25TH—Prov. 1st Lieut. (Temp. Capt.) K. H. Clark, 25th Inf., appointment as a provisional officer of the Regular Army is honorably terminated. (Aug. 26, War D.)

35TH—Cook A. Sipe, Co. G, 35th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and to home. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Infantry. Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. F. J. McConnell to Camp Dix, N.J., assignment to 50th Inf.; Col. R. H. Kelley (captain, Inf.), is relieved from detail in Q.M.C. and to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School; Col. E. A. Fry assigned to 5th Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. O. W. Griswold is detailed for duty under direction of Chief of Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J.; Major F. L. Irwin to Washington; Capt. W. A. Pashko to 44th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Wilbur is detailed for duty under direction of Chief of Transportation Service and to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. A. St. Louis to the C.G., port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; 2d Lieut. L. M. Boatman to Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. C. Saffarran, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of lieut. colonel in The Adjutant General's Dept. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. D. Miller, Inf. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of Army is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignations by B. S. Covell, J. R. Schwartz and G. K. Bowden, Inf., of commissions as temporary first lieuts. and provisional second lieuts. are accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignation by J. L. Cohen, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and first lieut. (Regular Army) is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Resignation by Walter V. Flynn, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Major T. M. Defrees (first lieut., U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as major, U.S. Guards, only, Aug. 31, 1919. (Aug. 25, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Major C. W. Hubert to Camp Norayne, Texas; 2d Lieut. B. L. Benner to Chicago, Ill.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Wade to Camp Holabird, Md.; 2d Lieut. D. A. Corbett to Chicago, Ill. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty: Capt. O. E. Stark and 1st Lieut. F. C. Gaddis. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. T. G. Hayes, M.T.C., to Fort de Lesseps, C.Z., for duty as Motor Transport Corps officer. Fort de Lesseps, Fort Randolph, Fort Sherman, Cristobal and France Field, reverting 2d Lieut. M. G. Sanford, Q.M.C. (Aug. 11, P.C.D.)

REMOVED FROM DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Lieut. Col. G. C. Saffarran, Inf., is removed from the detached officers' list. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Officers removed from the detached officers' list: 1st Lieuts. H. J. Schroeder and R. H. Lewis, F.A. (Aug. 25, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency: Cols. A. Lippincott, S.C., and W. E. Gillmore, Inf. (Aug. 25, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES, DIR. TRANS. SER.
Lieut. Col. L. B. Lyon, Trans. C., to Norfolk, Va., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major J. L. Griffith, U.S.A., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty at the School of Physical and Bayonet Training. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Batin, Sergt. Major F. A. Wolf, U.S.D.B. Guard, placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and to home. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Supply Sergt. I. Barton, Army War College Detachment, placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and to home. (Aug. 25, War D.)

SHOOTING MATCHES AT CALDWELL, N.J.

The matches of the National Rifle Association of America, shot at the Navy Rifle Range at Caldwell, N.J., were concluded Aug. 24 and the shooting in the National Matches began on Aug. 25.

We give below the results of the final matches of the N.R.A., concluded since our issue of Aug. 23.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Grand Aggregate Match.

First Lieut. J. A. Zimmerman, U.S.M.C., won the Grand Aggregate Match on Aug. 23 with a total of 611 points. The total scores of the Wimbledon, Marine Corps President's and Members' Matches count for the prizes. Lieutenant Zimmerman was credited with 96, 193, 276 and 46 in each of them, respectively.

The other prize-winners were: Gun. Sergt. C. L. Weigle, of the Marine Corps, 609; Sergt. C. F. Thompson, Marine Corps, 607; Sergt. M. W. Durham, 607; Comdr. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N., 605; Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Denny, 604; J. Derville, Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, 604; Capt. Roscoe Arnett, Marine Corps, 603; Comdr. R. R. Stewart, U.S.N., 603, and Corp. F. H. Waters, Marine Corps, 603.

CIVILIAN PISTOL TEAM MATCH.

An all-civilian pistol team defeated an all-military team in the pistol match Aug. 23 for the team championship of the country by a score of 1,402 to 1,390.

New Jersey Day.

New Jersey Day was celebrated at the range on Aug. 24, Governor Runyon and staff being present and some 12,000 persons attending. Col. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., the executive officer, escorted the Governor to the firing line when the rifle matches were held and through the camp on a tour of inspection. The Infantry School of Arms gave an exhibition demonstration of the blowing up of a French village. The aviators performed "the falling leaf," tail spins, nose dives and banked turns. The aviators were commanded by Major J. A. Rudolph.

International Small-Bore Team Match.

A rifle team representing the United States won the first outdoor international small-bore rifle match, shot on Aug. 24 by 94 points, defeating a British team by a score of 7,617 to 7,523. The possible score was 8,000. The match was open to teams of twenty men, firing 20 shots per man per range at 50 and 100 yards. The scores of the British team, which shot in England, were cable to the United States and were taken to the range at Caldwell by Capt. E. Newitz, of the British army. Each man used .22 caliber cartridges throughout. The Americans made a team average of 380 out of a possible 400, against an average of 376 for the British. The United States team was captained by Capt. E. C. Crossman and was coached by Lieut. Col. Townsend Whelen, U.S.A.

The winning team and the total scores made by each person on it follow: Capt. G. L. Wotkins, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., 391; A. M. Morgan, seventeen-year-old schoolboy champion, Washington, D.C., 388; N. H. Richard, New Haven, Conn., 386; W. R. Stokes, seventeen-year-old schoolboy, Washington, D.C., 386; A. L. Hart, 385; P. Raymond, Norwalk, Conn., 385; J. E. Miller, Ohio civilian team, 384; D. A. Preussner, Iowa, 382; E. Rice, 382; Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee, U.S.N., 382; Sergt. W. Andrews, U.S.M.C., 382; J. Remen, U.S.M.C., 370; G. Chesley, New Haven, Conn., 379; Comdr. R. R. Stewart, U.S.N., 377; Mrs. E. C. Crossman, Los Angeles, 377; H. Denny, 376; A. Landensack, 375; J. Boiles, 374; J. Schnerring, 374; J. Wade, Wyoming, 373. Total, 7,617.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

Results in the National Matches, which opened on Aug. 25, follow:

The National Individual Match at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards, shot on Aug. 26 and 27, was won by 1st Sergt. T. B. Crawley, of the A.E.F. team, who made a total score of 289 points out of a possible 300 and from a field of 1,300 competitors. Twenty shots per man were fired at each range. The members of the A.E.F. team shot so finely that in addition to having the first man in the match, they had five men among the first ten prize-winners. At the end of the first stage of the match at 200 and 500 yards, shot Aug. 26, the leading man was Sergt. F. Loerger, 37th Inf., U.S.A., who made a score of 98, 98—196, with Capt. E. R. Cotton, A.E.F. team, second with 98, 97—195.

At the end of the final stage of the match (1,000 yards) shot on Aug. 27, the final scores of the ten prize-winners at the three ranges in order of merit were as follows: Sergt. T. B. Crawley, A.E.F., 99, 96, 94, total, 289; Marine Gun. J. J. Andrews, U.S.M.C., 98, 98, 93, total, 286; Capt. C. M. Brown, U.S. Inf., 99, 96, 91, total, 283; Gun. Sergt. L. V. Henson, A.E.F., 98, 96, 91, total, 283; 1st Lieut. C. J. Christofferson, U.S. Cav., 100, 94, 89, total, 283; Corp. R. J. Titus, A.E.F., 99, 96, 88, total, 283; Capt. E. Mullaly, U.S.M.C., 98, 90, 94, total, 282; Capt. E. R. Cotton, A.E.F., 98, 97, 87, total, 282; 2d Lieut. J. E. Coppedge, A.E.F., 96, 93, 92, total, 281; 1st Sergt. S. Smith, A.E.F., 99, 94, 88, total, 281.

National Pistol Match.

Lieut. C. J. Christofferson, Cav., U.S.A. won the National Pistol Match on Aug. 27 with a total score of 292 points out of a possible 300, and against a field of 400 competitors. The distance was 25 yards, any revolver or automatic pistol, bullseye 5 inches.

Twenty shots were fired at slow fire, 20 shots at timed fire and 10 shots at rapid fire. The first 12 high score men win gold medals, the next highest 24 silver medals, and the next high score 36 bronze medals. The score for the highest 12 in order of merit follows:

Lieut. C. J. Christofferson, Cav., U.S.A., 100—97—95, Total, 292.

A. T. Lane, Connecticut civilian team, 98—95—95. Total, 288.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee, U.S.N., 90—97—92. Total, 288.

Capt. P. Ramee, Philippine Scouts, 95—97—94. Total, 286.

Capt. G. E. Cook, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., 98—96—91. Total, 285.

H. Thomas, Philadelphia police, 90—98—92. Total, 284.

C. B. Hague, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, 98—95—91. Total, 284.

M. D. Snyder, Indiana civilian team, 97—90—87. Total, 283.

Lieut. L. E. Griffin, A.E.F., 94—92—96. Total, 282.

Lieut. J. F. Johnston, A.E.F., 97—92—93. Total, 282.

Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Denny, U.S.N., 96—95—90. Total, 281.

Lieut. J. R. Beverley, A.E.F., 95—97—89. Total, 281.

The match was won in 1918 by Frank Parmley with a score of 285 points.

United Service Match.

The United Service Match, open to teams of 16 men each from the Services, and one civilian team, was easily won on Aug. 27 by the team from the U.S. Marine Corps, which had a lead at the finish of the match of 67 points. The Navy and Army teams both made the same score for second place. The match was shot at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards, 20 shots per man at each range, and included rapid fire and slow fire. The scores of the five competing teams follow:

United States Marine Corps team, 200 yards aggregate, 1,552; 500 yards, 1,497; 1,000 yards, 1,325. Grand total, 4,374.

United States Navy team, grand total, 4,307.

Civilian team, grand total, 4,274.

National Guard team, grand total, 4,173.

It is worthy of note that there was no delay in shooting the matches on the days scheduled, despite bad weather conditions and flooded ground which prevailed at times, and the management of the great shoot was excellent in every respect. A larger number of teams competed than at any previous match. Both sexes and age and youth were also represented among the competitors. Mrs. E. C. Crossman, wife of Captain Crossman, U.S.A., assistant executive officer of the matches, who hails from California, and little Marjorie Kinder, fourteen years old, from Bridgeport, Conn., were the leading exponents of the fair sex who made fine scores on the range. A. M. Morgan, of the District of Columbia civilian team, 17, and George J. Roskrue, of Arizona, 74, represented the extremes of age.

National Team Match.

The shooting for the honor of winning the National Team Match began on Aug. 28 at the first two stages, 200 yards rapid fire and 500 yards slow fire. At the close of the day's shooting the team from the U.S. Marine Corps led by 29 points, the A.E.F. team being second. The shooting at the 1,000 yards range, which will decide the match, was scheduled for Aug. 29, and the final scores will appear in our issue of next week.

The scores in the 200 and 500 yards stages of the match, shot on Aug. 28, in order of merit were as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| U.S.M.C. | 2,307 |
| A.E.F. Team | 2,278 |
| U.S. Infantry Team | 2,267 |
| U.S. Navy Team | 2,258 |
| Connecticut Civilian Team | 2,246 |
| U.S. Cavalry Team | 2,224 |
| Missouri Civilian Team | 2,224 |
| District of Columbia Civilian Team | 2,215 |
| Massachusetts Civilian Team | 2,203 |
| Wisconsin Civilian Team | 2,197 |
| Texas Civilian Team | 2,196 |
| R.O.T.C., Camp Custer, Mich. | 2,154 |
| R.O.T.C., Camp Taylor, Ky. | 2,149 |
| Minnesota National Guard | 2,131 |
| R.O.T.C., San Francisco, Calif. | 2,130 |
| Washington State National Guard | 2,130 |
| District of Columbia National Guard | 2,121 |
| R.O.T.C., Camp Devens, Mass. | 2,120 |
| R.O.T.C., Camp Lee, Va. | 2,112 |

ISSUE OF NAVY HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The Navy Department on Aug. 15, 1919, issued a circular on the subject of discharges originally awarded to enlisted men on termination of short-term enlistments after service in the war with Germany, so that all who received these discharges may receive a re-issue thereof in the form of an honorable discharge. The following letter from Secretary Daniels explains the procedure necessary for the re-issue of discharges. This action is necessary under the provision of the Naval Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919. The Secretary writes:

All enlisted men of the Navy who have served in the war with the German Government and who have been discharged from the Service since Nov

STANDING OF GREAT NAVAL POWERS.

United States in Second Place.

It is exceedingly gratifying to note from the table we publish below of the warship tonnage of the principal naval powers that the U.S. Navy is now occupying the position of the second greatest naval power of the world and is rapidly approaching the strength of the navy of Great Britain. The table is from the Navy Year Book for 1919, which has just been issued, and it is the first complete official data of the navies of the world that the publication has issued since July 1, 1914, as all data of naval construction, etc., of all the belligerents had of necessity to be kept secret. The table is corrected to Jan. 1, 1919.

When the United States entered the war the German navy was second in strength and the United States third. What with the losses sustained by the German navy during hostilities and the disgraceful surrender of the German fleet at Scapa Flow and Harwich, the German navy is relegated to fifth place, so far as the statistics show, and may possibly be still lower down when the figures are further revised. The few vessels Germany retains are practically obsolete craft and for fighting ability cannot be taken into consideration seriously by any great power. Although the table shows that the Germans possess forty-eight submarines, this must be an error, as under the terms of the armistice all the submarines were surrendered, and those which were under construction in German yards were ordered broken up.

The summary of vessels fit for service in the U.S. Navy Nov. 1, 1918, including those under repair, was 778, aggregating a displacement of 1,795,481 tons. On the same date there were 627 vessels under construction with a planned displacement of 1,247,495 tons. The number in service and under construction Nov. 1, 1918, therefore totaled 1,405 vessels, with an aggregate displacement of 3,042,972 tons, a mighty record and beyond anything in the previous history of the United States. Added to the above there were twenty-eight vessels authorized but not yet placed, representing a tonnage of 153,080. Thus with vessels fit for service, under construction and authorized but not placed, the number of vessels in the aggregate on Nov. 1, 1918, was 1,433, aggregating 3,196,055 tons. Since the latter date sixty-five of the vessels authorized were canceled. The subtotal of armored ships in commission on Nov. 1, 1918, was fifty-eight, which included thirty-nine battleships. The subtotal of unarmored fighting ships was 562, and the subtotal of non-fighting ships, such as tankers, mine sweepers, transports, supply ships, converted yachts, tugs, etc., was 158, making the grand total of 778 ships fit for service on Nov. 1, 1918. The personnel of the Navy during the war was increased from about 85,000 to about 500,000, and the strength of the Marine Corps on July 1, 1918, was 46,716 officers and men, and the authorized strength 78,841.

Comparison of Fleets.

Great Britain had 702 fighting craft completed, aggregating 2,415,962 tons, on the date the table was closed, while the United States had 244 fighting craft, with an aggregate of 931,803 tons. In the vessels under construction and projected, however, the United States is in the lead with 354 ships, the tonnage of which will aggregate 1,124,473 tons, which will give the United States an aggregate of complete, under construction and projected of 2,056,276. Great Britain had under construction or projected on the same date 210 fighting ships aggregating a tonnage of 475,786. When this added to her 2,415,962 already afloat it will give her 2,891,758 tons. It will thus be seen the rapid strides the United States is making for first place, especially as the announced policy of Great Britain is for less naval construction in the future than in the past, while the policy of the United States Navy Department is for a large increase.

Great Britain has no battleships under construction or projected, according to the present program, having decided to cancel the larger part of the projected building program, while the United States has thirteen battleships provided for. Great Britain has under construction seventy-nine submarines, against eighty-three by the United States. In destroyers the United States has a particularly strong program, having under construction or projected 238 destroyers against 104 by Great Britain. The latter has also under construction or projected four battle cruisers, while the United States has authorized the construction of six. Great Britain

has under construction or projected twenty-three light cruisers and the United States ten.

As the table was published in the Year Book the German navy was put in second place after that of Great Britain, while the United States was put in third place, which was an obvious error. We have arranged the position of the German navy to where it properly belongs, according to the data given. As a number of the most powerful ships of the Russian navy in possession of the Bolsheviks have been destroyed by the British navy, it seems very certain that Italy stands after France instead of after Russia, and it is also likely that the Japanese navy in its new construction will outrank Italy. Before the great revolution in Russia which overthrew the Czar a large amount of naval construction was projected, but since the revolution little or no construction, so far as can be learned officially, has taken place.

The statistical losses given in the Year Book are not complete to the date of the armistice, as they are only tabulated from Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1918. Up to this date the total number of losses of the warships are given as 883. Of these Germany lost 398; Great Britain, 259; France, 57; Russia, 50; Turkey, 32; Italy, 31; Austria-Hungary, 29; United States, 13; Japan, 11, and Rumania, Greece and Portugal one each. The figures given demonstrate plainly that the German statements regarding their losses were not truthful, and they evidently have failed to give an exact report of warship losses even up to the present time. There was a total submarine loss up to Oct. 1, 1918, as shown by the Year Book, of 299. Of these Germany lost 197; Great Britain, 55; France, 15; Austria, 12; Russia, 10; Italy, 8, and Turkey, 2.

On July 1, 1914, the table of warships of the world in possession of the office of Naval Intelligence, U.S. Navy Department, showed that Great Britain had 60 battleships, 9 battle cruisers, 34 armored cruisers, 74 cruisers, 167 torpedo boat destroyer, 49 torpedo boats and 75 submarines. Vessels over twenty-five years old from date of launching were not included in the above list. The present tables show that Great Britain has 52 battleships, 23 armored cruisers and 9 battle cruisers, 73 light cruisers, 16 coast defense vessels, 351 destroyers, 31 torpedo boats and 147 submarines, a total of 702 fighting craft. The United States on Oct. 1, 1918, had 33 battleships, 4 coast defense vessels, 10 armored cruisers, 14 cruisers, 54 torpedo boat destroyers and 44 submarines, so the strides the Navy has made since it entered the war are clearly shown.

Quick Battleship Construction.

Two examples of quick battleship construction in the U.S. Navy during the war are noted. The keel of the Mississippi was laid April 5, 1915, and she was placed in commission Dec. 18, 1917, a period of two years, eight and one-half months. The record of the building of the New Mexico bettered this. Her keel was laid Oct. 14, 1915, and she was placed in commission May 20, 1918, an elapsed period of two years and seven months.

The dreadnoughts of the U.S. Navy now in commission are valued at \$167,611,692.44. The value of the second line battleships is \$139,222,541.22. The armored cruisers are valued at \$44,870,409.92, and the first-class cruisers at \$16,121,151.77, the second-class cruisers at \$11,329,719.44, the third-class cruisers at \$21,299,130.62, monitors \$14,154,275.52, gunboats \$8,248,237.37, destroyers' tenders \$4,781,868.42, destroyers \$75,000,000. The average cost of maintaining the latest type of battleship for twelve months as tabulated for the year 1918 amounted to \$940,943.52, while owing to the increase in materials and wages the figures for the year 1918 jumped up to \$1,516,437.54. The cost to maintain a destroyer for 1918 was \$171,853.92, and the cost for maintaining a submarine in the same year was \$68,725.11. The cost to maintain an armored cruiser in 1918 was \$1,030,583.76. The cost to maintain a gunboat in 1918 was \$167,981.16.

On June 30, 1918, there were 560,828.66 tons of steaming coal on hand for U.S. warships, to the value of \$4,262,330.64. Deliveries of coal to ships and for use at yards during the fiscal year of 1918 amounted to 2,407,911.95 tons, the value of which was \$12,923,400.39. From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, there was consumed by vessels of the U.S. Navy 1,581,672 tons of coal, 4,994,367 barrels of fuel oil and 9,940,905 gallons of gasoline.

AMERICAN VS. BRITISH BATTLE LOSSES.

The Statistics Branch of the General Staff has made public figures showing the American losses in the Great War as compared with those of the British. The fact is mentioned that out of every 1,000 combatant troops in

the American forces on the western front between June and November, 1918, no less than 50.6 were killed in battle. The British suffered a slightly lower rate of losses, 48.8 being killed out of every 1,000. The data for American casualties are corrected to June 3, 1919, when most of the missing had been accounted for, while the British figures do not include missing, large numbers of whom, it is said, will be corrected as killed or wounded.

SALVAGE WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reclamation work by the Salvage Service in the United States from the beginning of operations in February, 1918, to July 1, 1919, is shown in the following tables. The figures cover the full period of operation of the Salvage Service to the above date:

| | Articles handled | Estimated net saving |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Clothing, shoes and hats | 20,604,583 | \$43,957,485 |
| Scrap material | ..... | 9,883,577 |
| Tents | 82,786 | 2,726,042 |
| Government laundry operations | 111,367,065 | 2,703,906 |
| Cots | 658,443 | 1,316,886 |
| Sale of garbage | ..... | 578,741 |
| Dry cleaning operations | 7,294,831 | 417,574 |
| Sale of manure | ..... | 323,514 |
| Shelter-half tents | 121,202 | 176,551 |
| Products of camp farms | ..... | 121,204 |
| Sale of condemned hay, etc. | ..... | 72,097 |
| Sale of dead animals | ..... | 9,076 |
| Total | ..... | \$62,286,653 |

DEMOLITION AND ENLISTMENTS.

From the office of the Chief of Staff the following tables were issued on Aug. 23 giving details of the demolition, enlistments and estimated strength of the Army:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Discharges to Aug. 23— | |
| Officers discharged to date | 157,291 |
| Enlisted men discharged to date | 8,084,635 |
| Total | 8,241,926 |
| Discharges, week ending Aug. 16— | |
| Enlisted men | 88,956 |
| Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918— | |
| Officers | 86,429 |
| Enlisted men | 1,776,624 |
| Total | 1,863,053 |

Enlistments.

Reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for Aug. 23. 32,156
Reported weekly from camps, up to and including week ending Aug. 16. 72,899

Total 104,555

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 12,754; A.E.F., Siberia, 8,428; Philippine Department, 3,041; Panama Canal Department, 340; Hawaiian Department, 2,066; Alaska Department, 216.

Estimated Strength of Army.

The estimated strength of the Army, Aug. 19 is as follows. The figures include Army field clerks and nurses, but not 553 Marines remaining with the Expeditionary Forces:

| | Officers | Men | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Europe | 3,063 | 73,118 | 76,181 |
| Siberia | 324 | 8,153 | 8,477 |
| At sea, en route Europe | 15 | 270 | 285 |
| At sea, en route U.S. | 1,801 | 33,336 | 35,137 |
| United States | 35,710 | 276,258 | 311,968 |
| U.S. possessions | 1,303 | 28,039 | 29,342 |
| Total | 42,216 | 419,174 | 461,390 |

Net Decrease Since Nov. 11, 1918.

| | Strength Nov. 11 | Decrease to Aug. 19, | Per cent. decrease |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Europe and en route Europe | 1,971,550 | 1,895,084 | 96 |
| U.S. and en route U.S. | 1,634,499 | 1,287,394 | 79 |
| Elsewhere | 64,839 | 27,020 | - |

Total 3,670,888 3,209,498 87

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties in list issued Aug. 26.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Eckert, Earl O., Aberdeen, S.D.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Chaplin.

Ascham, John B., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RELATIVE STANDING OF THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1919.

(From tables prepared in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.)

| Type of vessel | 1. Great Britain. | 2. United States. | 3. Japan. | 4. France. | 5. Germany. | 6. Russia. | 7. Italy. | 8. Austria-Hungary. | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | |
| Battleships | 52 | 1,060,000 | 30 | 611,690 | 12 | 258,847 | 18 | 386,716 | 25 | 370,737 |
| Battle cruisers | 9 | 206,300 | 8 | 111,900 | 7 | 152,950 | 10 | 87,051 | 16 | 169,804 |
| Cruisers | 23 | 286,900 | 13 | 301,210 | 8 | 32,045 | 1 | 2,421 | 21 | 74,264 |
| Light cruisers | 73 | 301,210 | 13 | 56,288 | 8 | 26,190 | 2 | 26,190 | 2 | 26,190 |
| Coast-defense vessels | 16 | 100,690 | 4 | 12,000 | 2 | 26,190 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,650 |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | 351 | 850,470 | 106 | 109,857 | 62 | 37,055 | 66 | 37,515 | 98 | 60,121 |
| Torpedoboats | 31 | 8,685 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 2,249 | 79 | 7,890 | 82 | 14,634 |
| Submarines | [14] | 102,007 | [84] | 32,176 | 16 | 3,414 | 59 | 26,523 | [45] | 28,809 |
| | 702 | 2,415,962 | 244 | 931,803 | 136 | 599,801 | 289 | 580,668 | 276 | 561,609 |
| | | | | | | | | | 156 | 376,522 |
| | | | | | | | | | 282 | 285,065 |
| | | | | | | | | | 120 | 192,489 |

BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

| | Great Britain. | United States. | Japan. | France. | Germany. | Russia. | Italy. | Austria-Hungary. |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Battleships | ..... | ..... | 18 | 486,200 | [1] | 32,000 | 5 | 124,150 |
| Battle cruisers | 4 | 164,800 | [6] | 211,800 | [3] | 4 | [1] | 116,000 |
| Cruisers | ..... | ..... | 10 | 71,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Light cruisers | 23 | 125,235 | ..... | ..... | [ 2] | 7,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Torpedo-boat destroyers | [100] | 117,565 | [230] | 286,779 | [15] | 1,300 | 1 | 890 |
| Torpedoboats | [73] | 68,196 | [83] | 68,694 | [4] | 2,700 | 9 | 6,078 |
| Submarines | [6 ] | ..... | ..... | ..... | [ 28 ] | ..... | 162 | ..... |
| | 210 | 475,796 | 850 | 1,124,473 | 54 | 43,000 | 19 | 247,118 |
| | | | | | | | 214 | 137,300 |
| | | | | | | | 31 | 287,850 |
| | | | | | | | 23 | 135,416 |
| | | | | | | | 21 | 112,869 |

KING & KING

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FOR SALE: Genuine Saumur Officer's Field Saddle, saddle bags, pommeled pockets, combination halter bridle, breast strap, made to order by Albert Jannin, master saddler Saumur Cavalry School. Also double hunting bridle, best English steel bits, all nearly new, fine condition; chest for packing above equipment goes with it. For information write Capt. F. H. Frisbie, 3607 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md.

MUSICIANS WANTED for Band, 60th Infantry. Vacancies in practically all grades. Desirable station, good administration, and an excellent opportunity for the right kind of men. Address Lieut. E. J. Galyean, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED: A retired Army and a retired Naval Officer, graduates of U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy, for permanent positions (annual) in an Educational Institution. Salary paid and interest given with quarters for five months each year. Full information necessary. Address Educational, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Adult boarders. Old-fashioned Virginia farm. Delicious cooking. Conveniences. Charming fall and winter seasons, good hunting, fine climate. Add. 895, A. & N. Journal, N.Y.

WANTED to know the whereabouts of Winifred Dugan or children, wife of Mathieu Dugan, Ordnance sergt., U.S. Army, stationed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., in 1886. Retired from Army Building, New York city, N.Y., May 6, 1898. Died Long Island City, N.Y., May 19, 1912. Address John S. Crowley, Keuka, Steuben County, N.Y., home address.

WANTED: Chief Electrician who has served during war and is desirous of going through college. Must be familiar with wireless sets and qualified to teach radio and landwire telegraphy and conduct semaphore and wigwag drills. Address Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

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THE ARMY AND THE DOLLAR.

"My experience of two years with the Army," said W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and formerly a brigadier general of the emergency Army in charge of transportation here and at the French ports, "is that a dollar means nothing to the Army." Mr. Atterbury made this statement on Aug. 27 at a hearing of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Few criticisms of citizen soldiers of our professional officers of the Military Establishment have been so shallow and misrepresentative as this. Mr. Atterbury saw military expenditures in their most costly phase, a phase that even the United States, accustomed as it is to big things, never saw approached. He saw the United States paying "through the nose" for its lack of being prepared for war, a condition of affairs that Regular Army officers had been protesting against for years, a condition they realized more keenly than any other class of our citizens, a condition they had endeavored, year after year, to impress upon Congress without avail. How keenly our Regular Army officers had become used to weighing every dollar of the appropriations granted them, how they had struggled to make them piece out their larger needs for the day of storm they saw coming, how the niggardly sums appropriated for their departmental purposes had crushed their initiative and ability to plan for larger expenditures such as came at the outbreak of the war, was shown clearly by an answer made by General Crozier, the then Chief of Ordnance, to a Senator's question in December of 1917. A Senate committee was conducting a "survey" of the conduct of the war up to that time. When one of the members inquired of General Crozier why his department did not expend the huge sums appropriated at the two preceding sessions of Congress, he replied: "We were not used to them." The whole tragedy of the Army's struggle to get dollars enough for its purposes in the decade previous to our entry into the Great War, the deadening effect of trying to make one dollar do the work of five, is revealed in that weary sentence. In its professional aspect, that is for purely military purposes, the dollar means more to the Army than to any other class of men who are producers in our country. For our Army officers are producers on a scale few civilians realize.

Mr. Atterbury was an emergency officer in the Service during a period when the Treasury disbursements, that may be counted as the direct money cost of war, were \$21,850,000,000. This period was the twenty-five months from April, 1917, to April, 1919. Of this sum the Army account was \$14,244,001,000. Of this sum the Ordnance Department expended, for this period, \$4,087,347,000. And yet General Crozier had been trying for the decade from 1903 to 1913 to get annual appropriations of a little more than one million dollars to try to prepare against the day when it would not have been necessary for us to try and manufacture artillery in time to brave the storm of Europe's war. Because civilians could not be made to see that we needed to spend a million dollars a year for ten years, as our Army officers did, they had to spend over four billion dollars endeavoring to atone for their short-sightedness. Can it be said in justice that our Army officers did not know what a dollar means when it came to ordnance?

Take the case of the greatest single enterprise in expenditures ever undertaken by our Government before the day of the Great War, the building of the Panama Canal. Between April 1, 1905, and March 3, 1907, Theodore P. Shonts, John F. Wallace and John F. Stevens, all eminent men in their respective professions and all civilians with a remarkably wide range of experience in estimating the value of dollar, tried their hands at building the canal. Then President Roosevelt turned to the then Col. George W. Goethals and made him chairman of the Panama Canal Commission and chief engineer. Once again our Army officers had been tried in a civilian field; and Goethals and Hodges, and Gaillard and Sibert, of the Regulars, and Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, of the Navy, built the canal. "As a contemporary writer has remarked, the President had the satisfaction of knowing that the Army engineers would not resign." And the job they did will always remain not only an engineering triumph but a monument to the fact that they knew what a dollar meant when it came to spending it for their country.

As in big things so in little. The Great War was not two months old before the Small Arms Section, Procurement Division of the Ordnance Department, had reduced the price of rifles from that asked by manufacturers in April, 1917, by approximately \$13 each. It was able by that time to reduce the price of Vickers machine guns \$322.35 each, Colt machine guns \$284.16 each, and Lewis machine guns \$22 each. Field cleaning rods were reduced from forty-nine cents to thirty-five cents each.

This would appear to show an appreciation of the dollar by our Army officers in spite of Mr. Atterbury's unjust charge. The report of Col. George W. Burr, U.S.A., who was in charge of the Rock Island Arsenal during the first year of the war, shows such varied reductions as: paper targets from thirty-one cents to sixteen cents each; head retainer from \$151.90 to \$76.37; a double-tree strap for a gun limber from \$190 to \$75. And in spite of the rising cost of materials on orders completed during the year the net savings aggregated \$805,102.31, or 20.47 per cent. of the total allotments involved.

For men to whom, in Mr. Atterbury's phrase, "the dollar means nothing," the above mentioned exhibits tend to prove otherwise. In the case of the Panama Canal the world saw our Army engineers take up a task that had not been done by trained railroad engineers and financiers to the satisfaction of the President and the country. And the Army engineers finished the task to the satisfaction of both. A student of the "dismal science" might find a new field for study in contrasting Army expenditures and results with those of railroads, for example. In an appreciation of the meaning of a dollar we think the Army, by such a test, would shine resplendent.

HONOR TO GENERAL PERSHING.

The welcome home to Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commander-in-chief of the victorious American Expeditionary Force, cannot be made too strong an appreciation for his distinguished services, which so largely made possible the success of the Army of the United States under his leadership in the war. He has served his country faithfully and well and deserves full recognition, and the honors being prepared for him. Amid the great handicap of our unpreparedness he had to organize and supervise the training on foreign soil of over 2,000,000 soldiers making up the Army of the United States in France and prepare them for battle. This with the aid of competent subordinates he accomplished in such masterly manner that the "untrained American mob," as the Germans called our army, from the first time it went against the "Kaiser's best" in anything like a large force at the Marne salient in July, 1918, until the day of the armistice, won every objective on its front. Germany's reputed superior commanders were outgeneraled by Pershing, as well as by Foch and Haig. Pershing's victory at St. Mihiel in September, 1918, was among the most decisive in the war, and it should not be forgotten that in this vigorous offensive the First Army under his command hit the Germans such a staggering blow that they retreated thirteen miles in thirty-six hours, leaving behind great quantities of guns, munitions and military stores, as well as thousands of prisoners. This operation was a brilliant piece of work, forcing the Germans from ground that army had held for four years.

From St. Mihiel to the day of the armistice Pershing's hard blows continued unceasingly, and the German army on the American front was defeated, not by chance, as some critics asserted, but by the valor, skill and determination of our officers and men, at the head of which was a born leader who held the confidence of his own men, and who was also held in the highest esteem and trust by all the leading generals of France, Great Britain and our other allies. They recognized in Pershing a great leader who had won victory and honor for the United States, in addition to putting new life into the sorely tried Allied armies which finally resulted in crushing the brutal German power. General Pershing's entire military career has been one of proved ability and success, and no matter how trying the situation was he always proved equal to it. He is just and considerate to his subordinates, but was exact in the Great War in demanding efficiency. An officer in France was given just one chance to make good, and if he failed he did not get another. It was this necessary exaction of efficiency by General Pershing that enabled the United States Army to win the great victory it did.

SERVICE FACTS ON COST OF LIVING.

Despite the inclusiveness of the memorandum of the War Plans Division of the General Staff on "Economics and Officer Morale," printed in our issue of Aug. 23, page 1759, incidents have come to light which in themselves tend to point out the decreasing value of the dollar to the Service. Perhaps the one item which measures the upward trend in the cost of necessities closest is that of the ration. The example comes from Washington Barracks, and it shows this sterling result: In June, 1919, the cost per ration was forty-seven cents; in July it was fifty-five cents; and in August to date it is sixty-one cents. This is an increase of thirty per cent. in less than three months. It must be kept in mind that the ration is of uniform quality, it is bought in large quantities, and the purchase is entirely freed from local trade influences. When the Government is compelled to meet a thirty per cent. increase in this one important item it may well be conjectured what increases must be met by those in the Service who are compelled to purchase in the local market in Washington and elsewhere. An officer of the General Staff, who of necessity must constantly study the economic conditions affecting the Army, points out that a major after fourteen years' service is compelled to live to-day on proportionately less than the income he received in 1904 as a lieutenant. He received in that year about \$2,200 as a lieutenant; he receives now as a major about \$3,600 a year. In the fourteen years the cost of living has increased seventy per cent.

yet this major's pay represents an increase of only sixty-three per cent. over what he received as a lieutenant.

Among the exhibits accompanying the memorandum of the War Plans Division there was one of pertinent interest, which tabulates a month's budget for a captain in the Army stationed in Washington, having a family of wife and one child two years old, which reads:

| Income. | |
|---|-----------------|
| Pay | \$200.00 |
| Commutation of quarters, including fuel and light | 66.87 |
| | \$266.87 |
| Expenditures. | |
| Rent (four-room furnished apartment) | \$60.00 |
| Food and supplies for household | 85.00 |
| Lunches for officer | 20.00 |
| Electricity, gas, telephone calls | 6.00 |
| Laundry (household) | 12.00 |
| Clothing for child | 7.00 |
| Clothing for wife | 25.00 |
| Clothing for officer | 15.00 |
| Sundries | 13.00 |
| Carfare | 2.50 |
| | 265.50 |
| Marginal surplus | \$1.37 |

Note.—Wife does all the housework and takes care of the child. She never goes to the theater. No social obligations are fulfilled. This budget does not permit the officer to carry any insurance, nor was he able to purchase any Liberty Bonds.

Another striking instance is that of the expense of travel, figured at the lowest possible rates, incurred by a captain with family of wife and two children, ordered from Washington to San Francisco. One of the children is considered five years old, the other thirteen years old. Here is the tabulation:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Railroad fare: Captain | \$88.52 |
| Wife (including war tax) | 95.60 |
| One child, 18 years, tax | 95.60 |
| One child, 5 years, tax | 47.80 |
| | \$327.52 |
| Pullman (two in a berth): Captain and one child | 17.50 |
| Wife and one child, tax | 19.25 |
| | 36.75 |
| Meals (four days): 16 breakfasts (at \$7.50) | 12.00 |
| 16 lunches (at \$7.50) | 12.00 |
| 16 dinners (at \$1.00) | 16.00 |
| | 40.00 |
| Hotel: One day in San Francisco before getting quarters | 25.00 |
| Total expenses | \$429.27 |
| This captain received seven cents a mile for 3,058 miles | 214.06 |
| To be provided by officer from other funds (?) | 215.21 |
| Known other funds are the officer's pay: Assuming that he has at least ten years' service—four days' pay | 32.00 |
| Deficit | \$183.21 |

The exhibits which the War Plans Division submitted to the Chief of Staff cover every incidental and all are extremely conservative. No comment would appear to be necessary except to point out that the War Plans study erred on the side of ultra-conservatism in demonstrating the hardship so silently borne by the commissioned personnel of the Army in this day and time.

EXHIBITION BY INFANTRY SCHOOL OF ARMS

The Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Ga., had a party of five officers and thirty-six men from the school as its representative at the Naval Rifle Range, Caldwell, N.J., for the period during which the National Matches were going on. This detachment, under the command of Major H. B. Cheadle, U.S.A., gave a series of demonstrations every evening illustrating minor operations as actually carried out on the western front, which were made with the closest attention to every detail and have proved of the greatest interest and instruction to members of teams and visitors to the range. A special feature showing the advance of tanks in the assault was also provided. Weapons used included Stokes mortars, automatic rifles, 37-mm. guns, machine guns, grenades (offensive, defensive, V.B. rifle and phosphorus) and every known variety of illuminating device.

There was also installed a sniper's course embodying the latest ideas in this instruction, and a camouflage artist set up the famous French village target, and a regular rifle match was conducted, the targets appearing at the windows at irregular intervals and orders. Between nine and eleven a.m. daily instruction, explanation and firing of all the specialties was given for the benefit of all who visited the firing point at this time with experts in charge. The camp is a model and was specially constructed to show what is possible along these lines.

Besides Major Cheadle, who is senior instructor of the Automatic Arms Section at the School of Arms, there were present Capt. E. W. Deming, camouflage officer; Capt. J. M. H. Wallace, in charge of the sniper's course; Lieut. E. J. Maloney, machine gun expert, and Lieut. Chase W. Hoadley, in charge of Stokes mortars, 37-mm. and grenades.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS FOR REGULAR ARMY.

The statement issued by the War Department on Aug. 18 relative to filling vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army as may be provided by legislation reorganizing the permanent Military Establishment (printed in our issue of Aug. 23, page 1764) has apparently resulted in a misunderstanding and consequently much correspondence with the department evidencing an incorrect and unfavorable impression in the minds of discharged emergency officers. Their inference that preference was to be given in appointments to such officers still in the Service was unfounded. The War Department, in order to correct the misapprehension, issued this statement on Aug. 25:

"In filling such vacancies as may be created by future legislation reorganizing the Army, it is the policy of the War Department to select appointees from among per-

sons who served as emergency officers during the war with Germany. Equal consideration will be given to all applications, whether the applicant is still in the Service or necessarily has been discharged in the process of demobilization. No appointment will be made without a thorough and satisfactory final examination. All appointments will be provisional for a period of two years, during which time the appointment may be terminated should the provisional officer be found unsuitable for permanent retention in the Service. Examinations will not, of course, be authorized until the enactment of legislation creating vacancies in the permanent Military Establishment."

While the new statement as issued does not so state the privilege of making application is open to persons other than emergency officers who may be eligible under such legislation as is enacted and they will be examined if their records and recommendations are satisfactory.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Among the most notable orders issued to officers of the Navy this week are the following: Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, formerly in command of Division 4 of the U.S. Fleet, who has been on duty in London, has been assigned to command Destroyer Squadrons 2 and 4 of the Pacific Fleet; Capt. De Witt Blamer has been assigned to duty as chief of staff to Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, recently assigned as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet; Lieut. Comdr. Stewart F. Bryant has been ordered to duty as aid to Vice Admiral Gleaves of the Asiatic Fleet; Lieut. Joseph H. Lawson has been assigned as aid and flag lieutenant and Lieut. W. E. Snyder as aid and fleet radio officer on the staff of Admiral Gleaves; Comdr. G. D. Johnstone has been ordered to command the *Tallahassee*; Comdr. G. T. Swasey to command the *Badger*; Comdr. G. W. Kenyon to command the *Talbot*, and Comdr. L. J. Wallace to command the *Martha Washington*; Capt. Frank D. Berrien, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as chief of staff of Destroyer Squadrons 2 and 4 of the Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, U.S.N., who has been in command of the American Patrol Detachment, has been ordered to command Division 1, Cruiser Squadron, of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

BONUS AND TRAVEL PAY ON RE-ENLISTMENT.

The House Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on Aug. 28 H.J.R. 175, providing that enlisted men of the Army who obtain their discharge conditional upon re-enlistment be granted travel pay similar to that given to enlisted men who receive unconditional discharge from the Service under the terms of the "Act permitting any person who has served in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the present war to retain his uniform and personal equipment, and to wear the same under certain conditions." The Secretary of War is also authorized to discharge all enlisted men who entered the Regular Army prior to April 2, 1917, from their present enlistments for the purpose of re-enlisting in the Regular Army. All men discharged or who have heretofore been discharged conditionally would also under this bill be entitled to the \$60 bonus.

ADMIRAL COWIE'S PAY BILL.

The Navy increase pay bill prepared by Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., which was referred to in our issue of Aug. 23, page 1769, reads: "Be it enacted, etc., that the pay of all officers, active and retired, of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Marine Hospital Service be, and the same is hereby, increased thirty per centum per annum, and the pay of all enlisted men, active and retired, is hereby increased fifty per centum, these increases herein provided for to be effective from date of approval of this act. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act during the current fiscal year under the several appropriations respectively chargeable."

GENERAL SIBERT TO WRITE LEGISLATION.

The General Staff bill for the reorganization of the Army does not provide for the retention of the Chemical Warfare Service as a permanent branch of the Service. After Major Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., had finished his testimony as to that new arm before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 25 Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the committee, asked General Sibert if he would prepare a clause, to be inserted in the bill, to provide for maintaining the Chemical Warfare Service permanently in the Army as a distinct corps. This request of Mr. Wadsworth's shows that he is willing to consider such a plan.

COURTS-MARTIAL REPORT APPROVED BY BAKER.

Secretary Baker issued a brief statement on Aug. 24 approving the report submitted to him by Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan, head of the special War Department Board on Courts-Martial and their procedure, a summary of which appeared in our issue of Aug. 23, page 1761. Secretary Baker took the official stand that the present system should not be changed except in minor details. Inferentially the Secretary upheld General Kernan's view that "courts-martial have always been agencies for creating and maintaining the discipline of armies" rather than agencies for the "nice exemplification of technical rules of law."

HEARINGS ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

(Continued from page 1793.)

Special Needs for Ordnance Training.

The European method is to have the government support private industry in the manufacture of war material and encourage it to seek foreign markets for its products. This method automatically creates and develops a technical and industrial personnel with a definite means of livelihood, which, by holding forth the prospect of continuing remuneration in war or in peace, attracts to its membership men of high technical ability. The other method and the traditional policy of the United States both in the Army and Navy is to maintain in government employ technically trained officers who make the design and production of implements of war their life profession, and to maintain a few government arsenals to educate a nucleus of highly skilled industrial personnel. Since the European method of keeping alive knowledge of the design and production of implements of war by stimulation of the export to other nations of arms and ammunition produced by private industry will probably be discouraged or forbidden by the policy of the Government, it must be eliminated as a possible solution, leaving as the only alternative the expansion of the personnel in government employ; officers, enlisted men and civilians.

Special aptitude and technical skill are required in the design and production of the weapons which the Army is to use in war. These requirements, which have been always recognized, have become increasingly prominent during the advance of the mechanical age, and it may be asserted that one of the outstanding features of the war was the great development of mechanical implements of war. The designer and constructor of ordnance must be a mechanical engineer, capable of computing the stresses wrought upon the parts of complicated structures. He must master the methods of arranging and proportioning the parts of the structures so that they may withstand the forces of which he shall have previously determined the magnitude, and he must be familiar with the processes of the constructive arts which are concerned with the fabrication of his machines, in order that he may take full advantage of their possibilities and may not produce impractical designs requiring the impossible. He must understand chemistry, whose science enters so intimately into the composition and action of powders and explosives. He must be equipped with the knowledge of the electrical engineer, that he may deal with the power which is finding increasing application in the operation of ordnance constructions and of the plants for producing them. His knowledge of these subjects must not be merely that of the liberally educated man, understanding the general principles of all professions, but that of the expert with details at his finger ends, in order that he may bring it effectively to bear upon the problems which are continually before him.

Personnel Limitations.

The technical duties of the Ordnance Department are not learned in the line, as are most of those pertaining to some other of the staff departments of the Army. Special and laborious preparation for entry into the department, and close work, of a nature not attractive to one without special aptitude, are necessary, and do not tempt officers from life in the line. The universal rule that special requirements should be accompanied by special inducements finds no exception in the military service. Yet, in the face of the plain lesson of our great recent experience—that the munition program is the critical and controlling factor in the whole preparedness problem, this bill which apparently provides the Ordnance Department with 400 officers, will, due to the operation of Section 31, actually provide but fifty-one officers with any ordnance experience. This will require the immediate return to the line of all officers of any experience, however short, in the Ordnance Department, except: 1 major general, 17 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors and 12 captains, a total of 51, leaving vacancies in the Ordnance Department as follows: Colonels, 5; lieutenant colonels, 34; majors, 83; captains, 96; first lieutenants, 97; second lieutenants, 34. This gives a total of 349 out of 400 authorized by the bill.

Officers from the line of the Army can, of course, be detailed to these vacancies, but the mere detail of an officer in the Ordnance Department does not of itself endow him with the highly specialized knowledge necessary to him for the performance of the duties ordinarily assigned to ordnance officers. Not only would this officer bring nothing to the department to assist in the difficult duties to which he must be assigned by law, but if an officer of the line, with no previous experience in ordnance work, were to be detailed in the grade of colonel, for instance, it would make him senior to a number of officers infinitely more experienced than he along the lines he is expected to handle. The effect on the morale of the expert Ordnance officers still remaining in the department would be extremely bad, inasmuch as they would be in effect instructing their senior officers on subjects of which the latter know nothing, yet for knowledge of which, presumably, they are drawing more pay and emoluments and receiving higher rank than the recognized experts upon whom they are wholly dependent for information and advice.

At the outbreak of war there were but ninety-seven commissioned officers in the Ordnance Department, whose collective knowledge represented the sum total of Ordnance knowledge available to the War Department. Eleven thousand technically trained officers were required for the first 5,000,000 men; of these about 6,000 had been commissioned prior to the signing of the armistice. The officers commissioned in the Ordnance Department for the period of the emergency represent a possible source of additional personnel which will be available for a few years. If selection could be made from this splendid field, the Ordnance Department could be filled with high-grade personnel without great difficulty, but Section 31, by its language, prohibits that. This would require these officers to be commissioned either in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery or Coast Artillery, and presumably they would have to serve at least two years in the branch of the Service in which commissioned before they would become available for detail in the Ordnance Department, a proceeding which they cannot understand and will not contemplate as a necessary prerequisite to entrance into the corps for whose duties they are peculiarly fitted. Furthermore, it is doubtful if the two years' interval between the time they leave their present technical pursuits in business life and the time they would become eligible for detail in the Ordnance Department would not so dull the edge of their technical accomplishments as to create some doubt as to their desirability for service therein. A technical man two years absent from the practice of his profession cannot well be held to be entirely up-to-date as to its theories and practices. It is entirely possible

that a man technically qualified for duty in the Ordnance Department might develop no special aptitude for garrison duty on an island fort or field duty along the Mexican border, and that failing to attain necessary efficiency along those lines might be lost to the Army forever through discharge, whereas if allowed to prove himself in his own element he might easily develop into a valuable officer from whose attainments the whole Army might benefit. In fine, I consider the detail system to be fundamentally opposed to the development of the exports which the recent war has shown to be absolutely necessary for an efficient technical branch."

What Ordnance Needs.

After quoting Section 33 of the law concerning promotions, the statement continues: "When an officer is first called to the Ordnance Department he does not become technically valuable until he has had five or more years in the department. During his service in the department he is necessarily separated from contact with and observation by the officers of the arm of the Service in which he is commissioned. Knowledge of his acquirements and achievements will be had by the officers with whom he associates in the Ordnance Department and not by the officers of the branch of the Service in which he holds his commission. It seems reasonable to assume that when officers are selected for promotion as provided in the bill the Ordnance officer will have little or no chance for selection. The result will be that it will be practically impossible to induce young officers of the necessary ability to take service in the Ordnance Department. As the bill now stands, it destroys the Ordnance Department. It leaves but fifty-one trained officers who can legally be assigned to the study of such important problems as the design and production in quantity of the thousands of items that are furnished by the Ordnance Department. In addition to the design and production of these items, the arsenals and depots must be manned and the large quantities of Ordnance material on hand cared for. Under its provisions the success of many experienced officers will be lost for a period of two years and these two years of an exceeding importance because of the large number of Ordnance problems left unsolved by the war. It is upon the reasons stated that I base my contention that the bill as drafted will seriously impair the efficiency of the Army and practically nullify the preparedness program."

"The question as to what the future organization of the Ordnance Department should be in order to capitalize the experience of the recent war, to enable it to care for and preserve ready for use the great quantities of munitions remaining on hand, to maintain intimate touch with private industry on the one hand and with Army needs on the other, has been the subject of most careful thought, not only by the Regular officers of the department, but by many of the able and well-known men from all parts of the country who have served in the department as temporary officers. The result of this serious consideration is the practically unanimous conviction that the character of the Ordnance organization should be the same as that of the Engineer Corps. The variety and scope of the technical knowledge required of Ordnance officers is certainly as great as that demanded of the Engineer Corps, and should be recognized in the same manner. All Ordnance officers should be permanently commissioned in that department just as Engineer officers are commissioned in that corps. When asked by the General Staff how many officers the Ordnance Department considered that it should have for an army of approximately 500,000 men, reply was made that as the result of a careful study of the work to be done and the training that must be given new officers, not less than a total of 480 officers would be needed. The division among grades should be as follows: 1 major general, Chief of Ordnance, 1 brigadier general, 22 colonels, 50 lieutenant colonels, 98 majors, 130 captains, 120 first lieutenants, fifty-eight second lieutenants. This number is to a large extent independent of the number of troops that may be decided upon, and the Ordnance Department still believes that this number is needed.

General Coe on Coast Artillery Needs.

Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, accompanied by Col. John B. Murphy and Lieut. Col. Walter P. Boatwright, was before the committee on Aug. 27 to speak on the features of the bill which affect the Coast Artillery Corps. General Coe declared that so far as his branch of the Service was concerned the bill was entirely satisfactory. He called attention to the fact that more than 158 guns had been taken from coast defenses and mounted on motor or railway mounts. Senator Chamberlain commented on the fact that the bill provided for more than 60,000 officers and men. He asked whether this increase was necessary. General Coe asserted it was, for the reason that prior to the war no provision had been made for Army artillery and heavy mobile artillery. The Coast Artillery will be called upon hereafter to handle everything except divisional artillery, he said, and he urged that the entire problem of organization be left to the Army rather than that it be specified by Congress.

On the matter of promotion by selection General Coe said: "I feel that promotion by selection is essential to the efficiency of the Army." He added, however, that he did not believe the sentiment of the Army favored the plan. General Coe suggested the advisability of having rigid elimination rules in effect whereby an officer would be automatically retired after having served a certain length of time in any grade without having received a promotion. He was of the opinion that even though a certain percentage of mistakes were made, the net result to the Army would be beneficial. He was in favor of having all officers promoted by selection except in the two lowest ranks. In the event of the adoption of a single list for the entire Army, he said, he would favor selection for all officers of the grade of major and up. General Coe said he was in favor of the continuation of the present General Staff powers. He also agreed with the plan to remove the Chief of Coast Artillery from the General Staff.

In speaking of the military training features of the bill he said: "The people of the country must be educated to appreciate universal training, and I think that especially at this time any long period of training would cause it to receive from the public a black eye. I do not believe it is possible to make a soldier, an Infantry soldier, let us say—because it takes longer to make an infantryman than an artilleryman—in three months, but you can accomplish certain things. You can accomplish great physical results. You can make all the men training appreciate the values of universal training. The graduates of three months of training, however, are not ready to pass into an organized reserve as they would be after training for a period of nine months or eight months. Therefore, I think it necessary to maintain a larger standing Army than if the training period were longer." He then spoke of the unsettled condition of the world as a further reason why a large Army should be maintained. As a "corollary" to the proposi-

tion, he also suggested the reasonableness of making some provision for permanent promotion for officers of the Regular Army. He said the maintenance of a standing Army of 576,000 officers and men would give ample opportunity for granting advancement. He was of the opinion that the proper percentage of trained men to the men they were to train was approximately twelve percent.

The Army as a Business Proposition.

W. W. Atterbury, formerly brigadier general and Chief of the Transportation Service of the A.E.F., one of the vice presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, followed General Coe. Mr. Atterbury said: "My views are the views of a business man looking at the Army as a business proposition rather than as a technical military man. If I may be allowed to make the suggestion it appears to me that for the purposes of the national defense there should be some provision for the co-ordination of the Army and the Navy. I want to cast no reflection on Admiral Sims and Admiral Wilson, the two men with whom I had most to do, however. We were exceedingly fortunate in having men of this type to represent us abroad. But there are certain points in which it was not possible to get the proper contact between the Army and the Navy. I see you are considering a bill for the purpose of creating a separate Department of Aeronautics. I think that is a very good plan." He gave it as his opinion that the Air Service should be taken from the Army. He then approved the plan of leaving the organization of the Army to the Executive, saying he was in favor of giving the General Staff almost absolute powers. In speaking of the need for an efficient General Staff organization he said: "In my experience of two years I never saw that the dollar had any value to the Army." He suggested that business principles should be insisted on in the Army.

He recommended that board be formed, composed of an equal number of Army officers and civilians, which should go over the whole reorganization problem. He spoke particularly of the necessity of studying the relationship between the General Staff and the various bureaus. "My judgment," he said, "is that there is the Secretary of War, who corresponds with the chairman of the board of a corporation. Then there is the Chief of Staff. That might be changed. I would put all matters of personnel, such as The Adjutant General's Department and the Judge Advocate General's Department, under one head; all purchases, such as the Quartermaster Service and the Ordnance Department, under another head; all transportation matters under another, and then you would have the head of the military service. The men in charge of that department could very properly be the senior of the heads of the departments. The General Staff plan followed in the A.E.F. was the French plan instead of the British. The British plan, which more closely corresponds to a business organization, I think was the better." Mr. Atterbury advocated a plan whereby young Army officers might be placed in various industries for a short time in order to acquaint themselves with industrial conditions and methods. He expressed the fear that the Transportation Corps as provided for in the bill might, on account of inactivity, become fossilized in peace time. Concerning the Motor Transport Corps, he said he was of the opinion that the frequent improvement in the equipment of that service would keep the spirit of the organization alive.

In speaking of the Corps of Engineers, he said it was a mistake from the standpoint of the Army to take the cream of the officers and put them into the Corps of Engineers and then put them out into civilian construction work. This work, he maintained, should be done by civilians under a civilian department. General Atterbury stated that the portion of the Coast Artillery that had to do with harbor defenses should be given over to the Navy and that the rest should be combined with the Field Artillery forces. On the other hand, the Marine Corps, he said, should be transferred to the Army, that it should be made a preferred corps, to which appointments would be made to fill vacancies as they occurred. He said he was surprised at the proposed size of the Army, as he had heard in the A.E.F. the opinion that 300,000 would be an advisable maximum.

ENLISTED COMPETITION FOR U.S.N.A.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on Aug. 25, 1919, issued a circular letter to all ships and stations on the subject of competitive examinations of enlisted men for appointment as midshipmen from the enlisted personnel. All previous instructions and orders on the subject are superseded by this circular, No. 118-19, the principal portions of which follow:

The law authorizes the appointment each year of 100 midshipmen at the Naval Academy to be selected as a result of the competitive examination given to enlisted men of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and members of the Naval Reserve Force on active duty in the Navy or Marine Corps. Candidates must be not over twenty years of age on April 1, 1920, and have been in the Service at least one year by Aug. 15, 1920. The mental and physical requirements for these candidates are the same as for other candidates for midshipmen, the examinations to be held on April 21, 1920, at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, and at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I. Attention is invited particularly to the following requirements for men who desire to take the examination:

- (a) Must have enlisted in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps or in the Reserve of either branch of the Service on or before Aug. 15, 1919.
- (b) Must be not less than sixteen nor more than twenty years of age on April 1, 1920.
- (c) Must be citizen of the United States.
- (d) Must be able to pass a rigid physical examination.
- (e) Must have had two years in high school or equivalent education.
- (f) Must be of officer caliber.

To provide for intensive instruction of these candidates special schools will be established at the Naval Training Stations at Newport and San Francisco. The course of instruction will begin Jan. 20, 1920, and will continue until April 31, 1920, on which latter date the competitive examination will begin. It is desired that as large a number of men as it may be possible to obtain under the law and mental and physical requirements be selected.

The course of instruction shall be such as to prepare each candidate for the entrance examination as described in the "Regulations governing admission of candidates into the U.S. Naval Academy as midshipmen" and "Examination papers." These pamphlets were last published in June, 1918, but the new edition of each will soon be published. Copies of each may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Copies of these pamphlets will be forwarded to the training stations concerned. Existing facilities and equipment should be utilized to the fullest possible extent. Text-books not already available must be supplied by the students. On completion of the final competitive examination the completed examination papers will be forwarded to the commandants concerned direct to the Superintendent, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., where the papers will be marked. Students under training will be kept under strict military discipline and required to observe the rules and regulations of

the station, but all due consideration shall be given to the purpose for which they are detailed to this three months' special duty, and there shall be as little interference as possible with the schedule of school work.

Commanding officers of all ships and stations will take the necessary steps to ascertain the names of all enlisted men in their commands who are eligible and who desire to compete in the examinations. Commanding officers will have each candidate given a preliminary physical and mental examination, and none who is manifestly unfit to be a competitor should be considered. The names of those selected will be submitted to the Bureau of Navigation as soon as possible, arranged in order of merit. The necessary steps should be taken by all those charged with the responsibility of selecting candidates to see that no eligible candidate is overlooked.

On the receipt of the above-described list, which must be submitted prior to Dec. 1, 1919, the Bureau will direct to which school the candidates will be transferred. In case there is a possibility of any list not reaching the Bureau from cruising ships or stations without the continental limits of the United States by Dec. 1, 1919, a list of names will be telegraphed to the Bureau.

The recently authorized two-year enlistments should be an aid in attracting educated or partially educated young men to join the Navy with an idea of taking the above-mentioned course for the Naval Academy.

For general information the following table shows the number of enlisted men appointed to the Naval Academy each year since the original law was passed in 1914:

| Year. | No. allowed. | No. of men admitted. | Percentage. |
|-------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1914 | 15 | 5 | .333 |
| 1915 | 15 | 8 | .533 |
| 1916 | 25 | 22 | .880 |
| 1917 | 100 | 19 | .190 |
| 1918 | 100 | 51 | .510 |
| 1919 | 100 | 38 | .380 |

REMOUNT SERVICE IN THE WAR.

The tremendous strides made by the Remount Service since the spring of 1917 are shown in a résumé of the work done by that organization both in the United States and in France. Since the closing of the war the Remount Service is doing everything to utilize the many things learned during the great war. The Remount Service was our youngest military offspring at the outbreak of the war. While trying to get officers and men in the United States trained to handle the many depots and the purchasing end of the Remount work, the constantly growing A.E.F. was calling anxiously for Remount officers and men. These calls had to be answered.

The Remount Service, when war was declared, consisted of a very small headquarters office force in Washington, as a branch of the Transportation Division, office of the Quartermaster General, and five Remount depots. Three of these, Front Royal, Fort Reno and Fort Keogh, had been used as depots for some years; the other two, at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, had been constructed in 1916, at the time of the concentration on the Mexican border. In May and June of 1917, after the declaration of war, some thirty or forty Reserve officers were called into the Service in the Remount Service and sent to the centers of the different purchasing zones at Front Royal, Fort Reno, Kansas City and Fort Keogh. The country was divided into four grand purchasing zones—Eastern, Southern, Central and Northern, with the above-mentioned places as their respective headquarters. At the same time, some ten or twelve Regular officers were ordered to these centers on the same duty.

The first task of the Remount Service was to equip with animals the new Regular Army regiments authorized by the Act of Congress of 1916. In August, 1917, the first series of contracts was completed and the construction of auxiliary Remount depots at the thirty-two division camps begun. Officers to construct and command these depots were selected from among those that had been called into the Service in May and June and had since been working on purchasing boards. To replace these officers and to start the supply of officers, for which latter there was such a demand from the A.E.F., fifty of our best horsemen from all over the country were commissioned as captains without any examination whatever and sent out as purchasing officers. New contracts were opened from all the sales centers as before, but this time the animals, as they were purchased, were sent to the depots just being established instead of direct to the organizations. Schools were opened at all the depots for horseshoers, teamsters, packers, stable sergeants and, at some, for saddlers. The horseshoers' schools were by far the most valuable, and these schools turned out many useful graduates. By February, 1918, almost all of the thirty-two depots had schools in operation, turning out from fifty to one hundred qualified horseshoers every three or four months.

Some few Remount officers had already been sent to France, but not until March, 1918, were any considerable number called for. At that time the A.E.F. expected to commence purchases in France and needed inspectors, so about twenty officers were sent. About January, 1918, the first calls for Remount squadrons had come from France, and it was decided to organize four squadrons at the Quartermaster Training Camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. Officers and men were selected from those at the auxiliary Remount depots and sent to Florida, where the squadrons were formed. Little was known at that time as to what would be required of these squadrons, so it was decided to organize and train them in care and handling of animals and as Cavalry, the drill helping to develop non-commissioned officers, instill discipline and teach equitation.

The calls for personnel from France were becoming stronger all the time, so in April the first four squadrons, 301-302-303 and 304, were started on their journey overseas, and the formation of four more was undertaken. About the same time schools for Remount officers were opened at Camp Johnston and Camp Shelby, Miss. Eighty or ninety horsemen from all parts of the country were taken in as students. Calls from France for squadrons becoming more and more insistent, the second four squadrons were shipped in July, and the formation of others undertaken. Time could be taken only for the organization of the units, and all training had to be sacrificed, yet it is wonderful how well those squadrons did in France. In all, forty-six squadrons were sent across.

The first shipment of horses arrived in France in July, 1917, when some 2,000 were shipped to St. Nazaire. In September, 1918, shipments were really taken up in earnest, and from then until Dec. 27, 1918, 37,375 were received. The death rate in this shipment was remarkably low, only .869 per cent. Of these losses, nearly half occurred on one vessel. Early in 1917 the French government had promised to supply the U.S. Army with 7,000 animals per month, and for that reason horse shipments from the States were not pushed at first as there was such crying need of cargo space for men and supplies. The French continually over-estimated the surplus or available animals in the country and largely, on account of their estimates we ran so far behind, being

at one time nearly 150,000 animals short of what our armies required.

During the summer of 1917 arrangements were made with the French to sell what animals they could spare from their army. They were presented theoretically for inspection by American officers. We were required to take all animals except those actually unsound, and in view of the fact that all our transportation was being required to bring over men and supplies it was all that could be done. These animals as accepted were delivered direct to the combat units; 12,433 were accepted under this agreement. In February, 1918, an agreement for purchase of animals in the open market was made with the French, and from then until June 1, 1918, we received 37,000 animals. The French furnished the inspectors and shipped the animals to American depots.

Shortly after the arrival of U.S. troops, we had taken over from the French three old remount depots at the base ports of St. Nazaire, La Rochelle and Bordeaux, and in the summer of 1918 the Army took over in addition seven small depots in the center of France that they had used as Artillery depots, and established several temporary depots at the U.S. Artillery training camps. Some of the Remount personnel had commenced to arrive by this time and these men, with the Cavalry and Ammunition Trains which had been diverted to the Remount Service, operated the depots. From a humble start of one officer and one clerk it finally grew to an organization by 1919 of nearly 500 officers and 15,000 men. In June, 1918, the purchasing of horses going too slow, the French government agreed to commence requisitioning horses both for their own government and for the U.S. Seventy-four thousand animals were obtained through the requisitioning. As the need of these animals was urgent, they were sent directly from the collecting points to the units to be horsed. These units themselves sent out the necessary details to collect the animals, and after the acceptance of the animals by the French officials the details acted as attendants for the shipment to the units. At one time we had over 10,000 men out on collecting details. Of course many inferior animals were taken, but the French government was taking the same kind of animals for their own use and it was the best the country afforded.

The French heavy draft animal was excellent after he had become conditioned to his new surroundings. Their riding horses were unusually poor and light, and there were many light draft animals of about 1,000 pounds, suitable for neither draft nor saddle. Their mules almost without exception were light and leggy, "wind shields" as the American dealers call them.

The Spanish horse market had not been overlooked. Officers were sent down there in the winter of 1917-1918 to look over the situation, but it was not until June, 1918, that commenced to receive any animals from Spain. From then until the time the contracts were recalled after the armistice about 18,000 animals were purchased there. Most of them were small mules compared with American stock. They were very inferior, but that was no time to think of comparisons. The idea was to get any animals that could work, even if they were not exactly what was wanted. As a matter of fact, these little mules did excellent service within their limitations. England was called on to help out with animals and furnished in all about 21,000 animals, including about twenty-five special mounts for the Commander-in-Chief. Of course, prices seemed very high, but when it is considered that it cost about \$127 to ship a horse from the United States to France and nearly \$220 a day to keep him in a Remount depot in France this charge, including everything, even the cost of maintenance of personnel at the depots, does not seem so expensive. Forage alone cost over \$1 per day per animal.

By the fall of 1918 there were about twenty Remount depots in operation in France. The general plan was to receive the animals in the depots at the base ports and, after holding them there for their quarantine period, to ship them to the depots in the intermediate section, or central portion of France. Here they were shod and conditioned by exercise. Most of the animals were already broken, but many needed extra training and all needed conditioning. As soon as they were ready to leave this depot they were shipped to one of the advance section depots and from here they were delivered overland to the combat troops. The life of a horse after reaching the front line was a hard one. The average American cannot understand that a horse requires attention, even feeding and watering. He seems to consider him a piece of machinery and is surprised when he naturally breaks down from overwork, under feeding and lack of care. Military necessity demanded unusual and prolonged work and short hours of rest. The night instead of being a time of rest was the period of the most active work for the transport teams. The tremendous amount of traffic on the roads necessitated many a long halt in harness and under saddle. The danger of bombing necessitated hiding animals in forests and prevented grazing and often prevented watering except at night. The ever-present mud and constant rain rendered dry standings almost an impossibility. Forage at this time was plentiful at the railheads but the question of getting it up to the animals was entirely different.

Remount officers were assigned to the different divisions to instruct in the care of animals, but it was almost a hopeless task as long as active operations continued. After the armistice, when more time was available, it was possible through schools and horse shows to bring up the standard of animal care, but before that time the horse had a rough time of it. Even at that our losses were surprisingly low. Based on the period of our most active operations, it was figured out that a horse would last two years and eleven months. It is a wonderful tribute to the American horse and mule. Even the English admit that the American half-bred draft horse is the best war horse in the world. It is doubted if there was ever a better lot of horses gotten together by any nation than the 37,000 shipped from the United States from September to December, 1918.

As soon as American troops were started for home the question of disposing of animals was taken up. France had been stripped of animals and every farmer had need of one or two. At first the French government would not authorize us to dispose of our own horses direct to the farmers, but agreed to auction 15,000 of them throughout the country for us. Finally they did give us authority to handle our own sales and we started our sales campaign. Every depot was made a sale center. Auctions were held at the depots and in all surrounding towns. Private sales were made to both farmers and dealers. Sale centers were opened up in the best markets of France and animals shipped there by the train load. While the sales were at their height we disposed of over 1,000 animals per day. The French government purchased some to be resold in the devastated regions; the Belgian government, the Poles, and even the Czechoslovak government, all entered into the market, and at the present time practically all of the

animals in France have been sold, with only a few thousand remaining in Germany. The Remount Service averaged nearly 1,300 francs, or practically \$200, for all animals, including those sold for butcher purposes.

THE SIX MONTHS' DEATH GRATUITY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment the bill (S. 2497) to provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children or designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct. Legislation that had authorized such gratuity payment prior to the enactment of the War Risk Insurance bill of Oct. 6, 1917, was repealed by that act. A bill similar to this one passed the Senate during the last session of the 65th Congress and was favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the House Military Committee, but failed to pass in the House of Representatives. From a letter addressed to the committee in January last by Secretary Baker and attached to the committee's present favorable report we quote:

"My attention has been called to the fact that the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, authorizing the creation of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which is now in effect, in so far as it benefits the families of deceased officers and soldiers, has not taken the place of the gratuity heretofore provided by act of Congress. The theory underlying the gratuity and pension statutes, as they have been on the books since 1908, is that the so-called six month's gratuity would provide a fund immediately available to the family upon the decease of the officer or enlisted man, so as to take care of the extraordinary expenses of the period of emergency and readjustment caused by the taking off of the main support of the family, and that the pension allowed to dependents would assist in their support during the period of dependency. These benefits were rightly regarded as part of the remuneration for service in the Army, where the pay is, and always has been, small as compared with the wages and salaries of civilians in positions of equal importance."

"The inadequacy of the foregoing plan in the present emergency caused the enactment of the amendment of Oct. 6, 1917, to the Act of Sept. 2, 1914, authorizing the Creation of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Its main object was to provide protection against disability and death of the men called into the service for the period of the war only. This is shown particularly by the provisions as to family allowances, which cease with the present war emergency. Article III, which deals with compensation for disability or death, is a great improvement over former pension legislation. Article IV, which authorizes the Government to write insurance upon the lives of officers and enlisted men, taken in conjunction with Article III, enables a member of the Army to make provision for an income for his dependents which will enable them to maintain a self-respecting standard of living, after they have once made the necessary readjustment. But the act nowhere makes any provision to cover this emergency period. Civilians usually take care of it by insurance payable in a lump sum upon death. The members of the Regular Army have not generally been able to make such provision, and, since 1908, have, in many cases, thought it unnecessary because of the gratuity paid by the Government. At present, with the additional premiums required for war risks, the procuring of such insurance is practically out of the question for the lower grades. Therefore, one of the unforeseen consequences of the act is to deprive members of the Regular Army of a most important privilege of great value to their families. It is, in effect, a reduction of their emoluments at a time when such reduction is most disastrous. Because of the necessity of making adequate provision for non-professional soldiers, whose military service is temporary only, the professional men of arms ought not to be deprived of any of the allowances which have been heretofore given them and which they may have justly come to regard as their right in lieu of higher pay."

"The repealing of the gratuity provision causes special hardship to the families of officers, for it amounts to the cancellation of a paid-up life insurance policy, ranging in value from \$900 to \$5,000. And since the compensation granted by Article III is in many instances less than the pension would have been under the pension laws, the officer's family is left in worse position than before the passage of the act, the very object of which was to improve the position."

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on Aug. 22 on the bill S. 2733, to provide for the education of officers of the Army in aeronautic engineering. In this bill as amended in committee the Secretary of War would be authorized "to detail such officers of the Army as he may select, not exceeding twenty-five at any one time, to attend and pursue courses of aeronautic engineering or associate study at such schools, colleges and universities as he may select; to pay tuition for the officers so detailed and to provide them with necessary textbooks and technical supplies from any moneys available for the Air Service of the Army not otherwise specifically appropriated."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs favorably reports the bill S. 2734, to authorize the transportation of civilians across the Atlantic Ocean upon Army transports under such rules and regulations and at such rates as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2858, Mr. Capper.—That all officers and employees of the United States who work in the District of Columbia shall be permitted to purchase supplies from such commissary stores as may be operated by either the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Department of the Army or by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy.

H. Con. Res. 28, Mr. Kahn.—That Sept. 18, 1919, be set aside as the day upon which there shall be held a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for appropriate exercises in welcome of John J. Pershing, general and commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force in the World War. That invitations shall be extended to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other invitations shall be issued as the committee shall deem best.

H.R. 8534, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky.—Permitting all ho-

erably discharged soldiers and sailors to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.

H.R. 8576, Mr. Crago.—To incorporate the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

H.R. 8599, Mr. Hull, of Tennessee.—Authorizing the President to appoint former Sgt. Alvin Cullom York a second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and place his name on the retired list.

H.R. 8620, Mr. Bacharach.—To restore to the colors and granting amnesty to soldiers, sailors and marines, and to certain other persons; to grant additional pay to officers, enlisted men and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war with Germany.

H.R. 8638, Mr. Scully.—To utilize certain unexpended balances for the purchase of certain real estate at Camp Vail, N.J., for the Signal Service of the Army.

H.R. 8660, Mr. Kahn.—To provide funds for the care and maintenance of the graves on foreign soil of members of the military forces of the United States.

H.R. 8662, Mr. LehLBach.—To amend the last proviso of Sec. 24 of the National Defense Act to read: "That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be employed on active duty, either under his commission as a retired officer or under a volunteer or other temporary commission, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for the period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been employed on active duty since his retirement. Active duty, within the meaning of this proviso, shall include service rendered by a retired officer in the service of the Philippine Government under the direction of the War Department; and, in computing longevity pay hereunder, length of service before retirement and time employed on active duty since retirement shall be included."

H.R. 8719, Mr. Mead.—Providing for the payment to legal heirs of deceased honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines the \$80 bonus due at date of death of the soldiers, sailors and marines.

H.R. 8783, Mr. Curry of California.—Authorizing the use of radio stations under the control of the Navy Department for commercial purposes.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Navy Asks \$18,600,000 to Keep Ships Fit.

Estimates for additional appropriations of \$18,600,000 for the Naval Establishment were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury to be transmitted to Congress on Aug. 22 by Acting Secretary Roosevelt with the approval of the President. Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter accompanying the estimates, pointed out that the additional appropriations are urgently needed "to permit of expeditiously placing and maintaining in a proper state of repair all of the fighting units of the Fleet." The extensive repairs necessary on naval vessels which were used to bring troops back from Europe and the obvious necessity of having the fighting units of the Fleet put into efficient fighting condition were also stressed by the Acting Secretary.

Vice Admiral Gleaves to Sail Sept. 5.

The U.S.S. South Dakota, Capt. J. M. Luby, which has been preparing for sea at Portsmouth, N.H., and which has been assigned as the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, is due at New York Sept. 1. Vice Admiral Gleaves, the new commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, will hoist his flag on the South Dakota at noon on Sept. 1 and expects to sail for his new station about Sept. 5. Capt. Casey B. Morgan, U.S.N., succeeds Vice Admiral Gleaves as head of the Cruiser and Transport Force, with headquarters in the Stenck Building, Hoboken.

Necrology, U.S.N.A.

In the article devoted to Necrology, U.S.N.A. graduates, in our issue of Aug. 16, page 1723, the name of Lieut. John A. L. Zenor, U.S.N., did not appear. Lieutenant Zenor died in the Naval Hospital, Canaco, P.I., Dec. 20, 1917, and his obituary was printed in our issue of Dec. 20, 1917, ag. 558.

Issue of Victory Medals.

In connection with G.O. 482, Navy Department, authorizing the issue of the Victory Medal, clasps, stars and ribbons to the Navy, as printed in full on page 1580, our issue of July 12, the Navy Department on Aug. 16 announced that commanders of naval districts and commanding officers of naval recruiting stations and traveling recruiting parties will be authorized to furnish these decorations to all entitled to them on presentation of their discharge papers or release papers. The silver lapel button provided for in an order of Aug. 12, printed on page 1741, our issue of Aug. 16, for wear by discharged persons who were wounded in action, will be issued only upon application to the Bureau of Navigation. The medals will be ready for issue about Nov. 1.

Launch of Submarine S-4.

The U.S. submarine S-4 was launched at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 27. Mrs. Herbert S. Howard, wife of Commander Howard, U.S.N., constructor in charge of the work, named the vessel.

Ratings of Chief Petty Officers.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on Aug. 25, 1919, announced that the number of chief petty officers is far in excess of the number necessary to maintain the proper proportion of chief petty officers to other ratings. In order to re-establish a proper proportion between the various ratings it is necessary that all chief petty officers be rated by the bureau. While at the present time it will not be possible to advance many men to chief petty officer ratings, it is expected that the large recruiting drive which is now being conducted and which will be continued during the next year, will obtain sufficient men for the Service to allow the promotion of many men to chief petty officers within the year.

Relieving Navy Hospital Congestion.

Congestion at the Naval Hospital at the navy yard, New York, continues to be a problem for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department. Surgeon General Braisted ordered this week the removal of 200 patients to the Naval Hospital at Quincy, Mass. The men were moved by train because no hospital ship was available.

Navy Medical Corps Men to be Released.

Orders issued on Aug. 26 by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, state that, based on the actual complement of men on the sick list, medical officers of all naval hospitals with more than fifty patients on the sick list on Sept. 1 are directed to release all Hospital Corps men, in the ratio of one Corps man to each five patients. In hospitals with less than fifty patients Corps men eligible for release will be discharged to the number of twenty per cent. This order is in conformity with the directions of the Secretary to release all eligible men from the Navy by Sept. 1, and though the num-

ber of men to care for Navy patients will be small, it is believed hospitals will be able to operate without causing distress to the patients.

Rear Admiral Bristol Warns Turkey.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., commanding the United States naval forces operating in Turkish waters, has sent notice to the Turkish government warning it that massacres of Armenians by Turkish forces must cease, according to a press dispatch from Paris. Officials of the Department of State at Washington announced on Aug. 28 that Admiral Bristol had been appointed High Commissioner of the United States at Constantinople, "and in this capacity will be in charge, under the direction of the Department of State, of political matters at Constantinople."

Naval Academy Practice Ships.

With the return of the U.S. Naval Academy summer practice squadron to Annapolis on Aug. 27 the ships of the squadron, the Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Maine and Wisconsin, were ordered to Philadelphia to go out of commission.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Capt. William A. Eddy, until recently attached to the 3d Naval District, New York, and Gardner Hawkins, attached to the Naval Hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., have been placed on the retired list on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty as of Aug. 21.

Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, recently relieved from command of the 2d Division, U.S.A., has been assigned to the command of the Marine base at Quantico, Va., relieving Col. John T. Myers, who will remain on duty at Quantico.

Capt. Basil Gordon, son of Mrs. Barnett, wife of Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, and Capt. Josephus Daniels, Jr., son of the Secretary of the Navy, have been ordered to inactive duty, the former being enrolled as captain in the Marine Corps Reserve.

NC-4's Recruiting Flight.

The tentative itinerary of the naval seaplane NC-4, which is to make a tour of cities on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico for recruiting purposes, in command of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read, U.S.N., who made the successful flight in that ship across the Atlantic in May, the intended tour having been announced in our issue of Aug. 2, page 1687, has been made public. The big seaplane is expected to arrive on Oct. 1 at Portland, Me., where she is to remain on exhibition until the 8th, when she is to continue the flight, the first hop being to Boston, where she remains until the following day. These cities, on the dates given, are then to be visited: Boston, Oct. 9; Providence, 10; New Haven, 13; Philadelphia, 18; Baltimore, 22; Washington, 26; Norfolk, 30; Charleston, S.C., Nov. 3; Jacksonville, Fla., 6; Miami, 10; Pensacola, 11; and New Orleans, 15.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 1812-14.

CHANGES IN NAVAL REGULATIONS AND NAVAL INSTRUCTIONS NO. 18.

Navy Department, Washington, D.C., July 30, 1919.

Makes changes in Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions relating to the following:

Page 266, in Index, and Articles 1113(1), 163, 4071, 2404 and 4427 of the Navy Regulations, and in Articles 1603, 2701, 4746, 4803(5), 4804(4), 4804(5) (b), 4821 (5), 5319 and 5312(19) of the Naval Instructions.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 23, 1919.

Capt. F. D. Barrion to duty as chief of staff Destroyer Squads 2 and 4, Pacific Fleet.

Comdr. (M.C.) H. A. May to fleet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet.

(S.C.) G. P. Dyer discharged Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., to supply off. navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr.: F. B. Melendy to w.t. in charge Nav. Recruiting Sta., Oklahoma City, Okla.; S. F. Bryant to aid on staff Commdr.-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; H. McI. Walker to home, relieved all active duty; W. R. Kennedy to duty Houma; J. A. Lewis to duty Nero.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) G. E. Thomas to Lakehurst, N.J.

Lieuts.: A. C. Rogers to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Jacob Jones and on board when commsd.; H. A. Pinkerton to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, conn. with installation of gyro. compasses; C. H. Foster to Nav. Sta., Guantamano, Cuba; L. H. Kaesler to U.S.S. Yale; J. R. Burkhardt to William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; S. Pine to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. L. Howard to duty E.S. at New York; A. M. Clawson to duty Vulcan.

Lieut. (M.C.) W. S. Harmon to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (D.C.) C. L. Morris to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. P. Spencer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hovey and as watch off. when commsd.; W. Hinton to NC-4; O. Beran to U.S.S. San Francisco; J. P. Maguire continue duty U.S.S. Conner; F. V. Terry to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: J. H. Severyns to U.S.S. Virginia; F. W. Hamilton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Long and under instruction in engineering when commsd.; J. C. Thomas to command sub-chaser 212; W. T. Burgess to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCawley and as watch off. when commsd.; E. A. F. La Vallette to U.S.S. Aulick; P. D. B. Perham to U.S.S. Louisiana; E. G. Robinson to U.S.S. Winslow; D. J. MacCalman det. duty N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign (S.C.) J. W. Hilts to fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pay Clerk W. F. Blaine, off. of disbursing off., to duty Nav. Recruiting Sta., Atlanta, Ga.

Guns. D. H. Love to William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Bldg. Co., Philadelphia, conn. with installation of gyro. compasses.

Bsns. L. E. Moore to NC-4.

A.P. Clerk R. W. Stroud to duty with supply off., Nav. Sta., Key West, Fla., and 7th Nav. Dist.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 25, 1919.

Rear Admiral E. A. Anderson det. comdr. American Patrol Det., to command Div. 1, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

Comdr. E. F. Robinson to duty Patoka.

Comdr. (M.C.) J. A. Randall to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.

Lient. Comdr. M. Joyce to 5th Dav. Dist. as Navy member of second Joint Board of Survey.

Lient. Comdr. (M.C.): E. M. Waterhouse to U.S.S. Bushnell; G. A. Riker to U.S.S. South Dakota; J. A. Dielle to U.S.S. Minnesota.

Lieuts.: A. E. Skinner to Naval Academy; O. Johnson to U.S.S. George Washington; H. F. Gray to U.S.S. Vestal; H. Sedgwater, Columbia, mod. orders May 21, 1919; G. H. Ackerman to duty Hoima.

Lieut. (M.C.): J. L. Recraft to U.S.S. South Carolina.

Lieut. (S.C.) A. S. Freedman to U.S.S. Virginia as sup. off.

Lieut. (O.C.): E. W. Wilkinson to U.S.S. Fulton.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. E. Hewitt to U.S.S. Niagara as engr. off.; J. M. Connally to U.S.S. Robinson under instructions in engineering; R. C. Bartlett to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Gillis and as engr. off. when commsd.; W. D. Curtis to duty Mount Vernon; W. G. Woodams to temp. duty R.S. at New York; A. J. Miller to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; L. A. Pope rev. orders July 26; H. Folz rev. orders det. duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va., to duty Mercy.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (M.C.): C. G. Weston, Marine Camp of Instruction, Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., rev. orders Aug. 18; E. J. Carlin to duty Nav. Aircraft Storehouse, Gloucester, N.J.; C. O. Chase, Pastores, rev. orders Aug. 18.

Ensigns: S. L. Oliver to U.S.S. Grisley under instructions in engineering; P. D. Wickes to U.S.S. Dorsey; B. W. Harvey to U.S.S. Hazelwood; L. A. Nelson to U.S.S. Talbot; M. A. Mittinger to U.S.S. Evans; E. L. Overmire to U.S.S. Langdale; C. Beebe to U.S.S. Connecticut; J. M. Davis is duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns (S.C.): P. J. Fleming to duty with supply off. R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa.; F. H. Dugan rev. orders Aug. 2; C. P. Schwartz to duty 3d Nav. Dist.

Machs.: W. Roberts to U.S.S. Prometheus; E. W. Jackson to U.S.S. Delaware.

Pharm. G. B. Haines to duty Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa. A.P. Clerks: A. L. Dargatz to U.S.S. Camden with supply off.; I. Teutman to treatment Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 26, 1919.

Comdr. (C.C.) R. I. Weyerbacher to 4th Nav. Dist. conn. building rigid airships and with the development of the assembly.

Lieut. Comdr.: C. A. Lockwood to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-25 and in command when commsd.; E. B. Nixon to Naval Academy; J. A. Murphy to aid on staff and Flag Secretary Comdr. Destroyer Squadron 4, Pacific Fleet; A. C. Read to command seaplane NC-4; S. W. Wallace, retired, to proceed home; E. F. Buck to U.S.S. Olympia; R. S. Field to Nav. Port Off., Spalato.

Lieuts.: H. J. Ray to U.S.S. Savannah; O. D. Butler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Olympia; R. S. Field to Nav. Port Off., Spalato. Lieut. Comdr.: C. A. Larkins to U.S.S. Olympia; O. D. Butler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Olympia; R. S. Field to Nav. Port Off., Spalato. Lieut. (j.g.): W. C. Conlon to duty Nav. Training Sta., Newport, R.I.; C. H. Hilton to U.S.S. Olympia; W. R. Spear to U.S.S. Penguin; G. E. Dew rev. orders July 23, 1919, det. duty Marblehead, R.A.D.; J. Cunningham to duty rec. ship, New York; H. G. Taylor, Jr., rev. orders July 21, 1919; C. Howard, A. C. Blanding and R. B. Moore to duty rec. ship, New York; G. H. Ackerman to duty Houma.

Lieuts.: H. L. Jensen to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; J. A. Salb to Nav. Recruiting Sta., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Ives to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa; O. D. King to duty Naval Academy.

Lieut. (D.C.) L. F. Snyder to Naval Academy. Lieut. (S.C.) R. B. Bennett to accounting off., Ordnance Plant, Charleston, W. Va.

Lieuts. (j.g.): F. W. Belts to U.S.S. Rizal; C. A. Pilant to U.S.S. Elliot under instruction in England; C. O. Chase rev. orders Aug. 18; W. D. Curtis to duty Mount Vernon; O. H. Small, Kirkwall assigned U.S.S. Penguin.

Lieut. (S.C.) R. W. Clark to Nav. Allocution Off., Washington, D.C.

Ensigns: E. L. Gench to U.S.S. Bridgeport; L. F. Loventhal to U.S.S. Auk; J. I. Ward and E. J. Spuhler to Off. Nav. Communications, Nav. Depot; R. Oester to charge radio work at Dutch Harbor and Kodiak, Ala.; J. M. Davis to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. G. Brisson rev. orders July 18, det. duty Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif., R.A.D.

Gun. A. P. Granger rev. orders July 15.

Btin. O. J. Maloney to U.S.S. Charles.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 22—Capt. S. A. Woods to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. D. S. Brown to M.B., Boston, Mass.

Capt. L. D. Hermle to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. E. B. Hammond to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. C. A. Larkin to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. L. H. Vandoren to Washington for duty in office J.A.G.

Capt. C. S. Baker to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. F. P. Snow to M.B., Portsmouth, N.H.

First Lieut. S. E. Wilson to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

First Lieut. L. A. Perraud to M.B., New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. H. A. Strong to M.B., Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. H. B. Alban to U.S.S. Texas.

First Lieut. G. S. Van Riper to M.B., Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. E. M. Rees, 2d Lieuts. G. F. Shannon and R. M. Nevins from Philippine Islands to United States.

Second Lieuts. W. D. Calbertson, W. Main and Marine Gun. C. E. Clerk to inactive duty.

The transfer of 2d Lieut. L. H. Caverly to inactive duty as shown on sheet of Aug. 21, 1919, is revoked.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capt. J. G. Vowell, B. Gordon, L. F. Timmerman, Jr., F. S. Manter, C. H. Reece, J. R. Henderson, 1st Lieuts. H. L. Smith, J. J. McClelland, E. E. Lindgren, G. L. Ball, A. W. Paul, W. C. Parker, 2d Lieuts. D. L. McBride, K. E. Shepard and C. A. Gould.

AUG. 23—Capt. J. E. Davis orders Aug. 18 and 17, 1919, revoked.

Capt. J. F. Horn to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. B. Gordon and J. Daniels, Jr., enrolled as captains in M.C.R., to inactive duty.

First Lieuts. S. H. Wood and V. P. Schuler orders Aug. 21, 1919, cancelled.

First Lieut. W. P. Kelly to Headquarters, M.C.

First Lieut. H. B. Alban to U.S.S. Delaware instead of U.S.S. Texas.

First Lieut. W. S. Cranmer to U.S.S. Texas.

Second Lieuts. C. F. Schilt to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. D. L. McBride to M.B., Charleston, S.C.

Capt. R. A. York, H. D. F. Long, 2d Lieuts. T. Whitesell, M. Watchman, Jr., and V. M. Guymen honorably discharged.

AUG. 25—Major L. W. Boyl to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

Major R. B. Creecy to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. B. Barthe to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. A. H. Turnage to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. P. S. Geer to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. J. A. Yeager to M.B., Charleston, S.C.

578. (1) The office of the paymaster, advanced base force, has moved from its former location to Shubert Building, 250 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

579. The Marine Corps post at Annapolis will hereafter be known as "Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md."

580. (1) Attention of probationary officers appointed Aug. 10, Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, 1917, is invited to Par. 387, Marine Corps Orders.

(2) Officers coming under above classification are informed that competitive examination for purpose of determining their relative rank will be held on Oct. 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1919. This information regarding examination is furnished in order that probationary officers affected may be informed in advance in regard to scope of competitive examination they will be required to undergo.

581. Amends Par. 333 (4); accompanying pages 143, 143a and 143b, relating to clothing accounts and discharges of enlisted men, will be substituted for pages of same numbers, Marine Corps Orders.

ORDERS 46, JULY 25, 1919, U.S.M.C.

582. (1) The Victory medal, ribbon, clasps, bronze and silver stars as adopted for the U.S. Army by G.O. 48, War D., and for the U.S. Navy, G.O. 482, is hereby adopted for the Marine Corps.

(2) All members of the Marine Corps are authorized to wear the ribbon of this medal pending receipt of the medal itself. Detailed instructions regarding issuance of medal, stars and clasps will be issued at a later date and until such instructions are issued no applications for same will be forwarded to these headquarters.

(3) In accordance with G.O. 482, the wearing of overseas chevrons at the same time as the Victory medal is worn is strictly forbidden.

583. It has been noted that some officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps have been wearing the ribbon of the medal known as the Spanish War service medal, issued by the War Department. This medal is authorized to be worn only by those officers and men of the Marine Corps who served in the Regular Army, Volunteers or National Guard, for a period of not less than ninety days in the war with Spain, between the period of April 20, 1898, and Dec. 10, 1898; it is not authorized for service in the Marine Corps or Navy during the Spanish War.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Aug. 27, 1919.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship). New York Yard.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates Sirling, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA, Capt. G. R. Marvel, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. Ridley McLean, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

KANSAS, Capt. Philip Williams, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral Roger Wells ordered to command.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. D. L. Hasbrouck, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough, Navy yard, Boston.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robison, Navy yard, Boston.

DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Belknap, Rockport, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn, Rockport, Mass.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton, Navy yard, New York.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, Navy yard, Norfolk.

NEVADA, Capt. T. P. Magruder, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton, Navy yard, New York.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson ordered to command.

HUNTINGTON, Comdr. D. C. Bingham, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

WHEELING, Comdr. J. H. Blackburn, New York.

TOPEKA, Capt. S. T. Graham, Tampico, Mexico.

CASTINE, Comdr. L. B. Porterfield, New Orleans.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet, Newport, R.I.

Flootilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, Jr., Newport, R.I.

Division Five.

CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless, Navy yard, New York.

RAVEN, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Logan, Newport, R.I.

CONNOR, Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Chapline, Newport, R.I.

STOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldridge, Navy yard, Norfolk.

MANLEY, Comdr. R. L. Berry, Newport, R.I.

GWIN, Under construction at Seattle.

Division Six.

LITTLE, Lieut. Comdr. L. Jordan, Jr., Newport.

KIMBERLY, Comdr. G. C. Davy, Newport.

SIGOURNEY, Comdr. W. S. Ancurum, Newport.

GREGORY, Navy yard, New York.

STRIGHAM, Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Cogswell, Newport, R.I.

DYER, Navy yard, New York.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN, Comdr. R. M. Fawell, Newport.

STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson, Newport to sea.

MCKEE, Comdr. H. H. Norton, Newport.

ROBINSON, Comdr. G. W. Simpson, Navy yard, Norfolk.

RINGGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. John Borland, Newport.

MCKEAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Williams, Newport.

Flootilla Two.

BRIDGEPORT (tender), Brest, France.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke, Navy yard, Norfolk.

GRIDLEY, Comdr. F. J. Fletcher, Portsmouth, N.H.

FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith, Navy yard, Norfolk.

TAYLOR, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Reinicke, Newport.

BELL, Comdr. O. S. Keller, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, Navy yard, Boston.

Division Nine.

MURRAY, Comdr. C. C. Soule, Navy yard, Boston.

ISRAEL, Comdr. F. O. Martin, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

LUCE, Comdr. E. G. S. Parker, Navy yard, Boston.

MAURY, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Smith, Newport.

LANDSDALE, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Magruder, Portsmouth.

STIBLING, Comdr. W. R. Van Auken, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP, Lieut. Comdr. L. G. Comstock, Newport, R.I.

MOOK, Lieut. Comdr. F. C. McCord, Providence, R.I.

MCALLA, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ashe, New York to sea.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel, Navy yard, Boston.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Hailey, Newport, R.I.

INGRAM, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott, Navy yard, Boston.

Flootilla Three, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol, Newport.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, Newport.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown, New York.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes, Newport.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. G. Bagley, Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. L. C. Farley, Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre, New York.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dore, En route Constantinople, Turkey.

J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elliston, En route Spalato, Dalmatia, and to sea.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, En route Copenhagen.

CROWNINSFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson, Boston.

TILLMAN, Building at Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, Comdr. H. H. Michael, Newport, R.I.

BUSH, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas, Newport.

CROWELL, Lieut. Comdr. O. E. Van Hook, Spalato, Dalmatia.

MADDOX, Comdr. A. S. Hickey, Left Newport, R.I., for European waters Aug. 26.

FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart, Left Newport, R.I., for European waters Aug. 26.

FALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Van de Veer, Brest, France.

Squadron One.

CHESTER (tender to Reserve Destroyer Squadron), Capt. C. R. Train, Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS (tender), New York.

Mine Detachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon, Newport, R.I.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele, Newport, R.I.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. H. L. Brinser, New York.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. Lyon, New York.

SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.), Portsmouth, N.H.

MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.), Charleston.

BRIDGE, Comdr. L. Coxe, New York, N.Y.

MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice, Navy yard, New York.

Fuel Ships.

NEREUS, Brest.

MARS, Hampton Roads.

NERO, Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.

CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.

PROTEUS, Norfolk Yard.

CULGOA, Gravesend Bay.

LEBANON, Hampton Roads.

ARETHUSA, En route Port Arthur, Texas.

PECOS, Boston Yard.

Navy Academy Practice Squadron.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

ALABAMA, Capt. V. A. Kimberly, Tangier Sound, Va.

ILLINOIS, Capt. W. N. Jeffers, Tangier Sound, Va.

KEARSARGE, Capt. J. D. Wainwright, Tangier Sound, Va.

KENTUCKY, Capt. W. B. Wells, Tangier Sound, Va.

MAINE, Capt. R. C. Moody, Tangier Sound, Va.

WISCONSIN, Capt. J. G. Church, Tangier Sound, Va.

NAVAL ACADEMY Practice Squadron.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. F. Lyon, New York.

NEPTUNE, Capt. W. H. Standley, Navy yard, Boston.

CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton, Navy yard, Mare Island.

HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman, Navy yard, Mare Island.

HOWARD, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

STANSBURY, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

Division Twenty-two.

BOOGES, Comdr. R. Jacobs, San Luis Bay to Monterey, Calif.

WARD, Comdr. M. S. Davis, San Luis Bay to Monterey, Calif.

PALMER, Comdr. R. R. Stewart, San Luis Bay to Monterey, Calif.

THATCHER, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell, San Luis Bay to Monterey, Calif.

WALKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Cobb, San Luis Bay to Monterey, Calif.

CROSBY, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry, San Luis Bay to Monterey, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

BALTIMORE, Capt. A. G. Howe, Hampton Roads, Va.

AROSTOOK, Capt. J. H. Tomb, Cristobal, C.Z., to San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Two.

HANNIBAL, New York.

SALEM (tender to reserve destroyers), Capt. Hayne Ellis, En route to San Diego, Calif.

Trafa.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood ordered to command.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. C. P. Snyder, Mare Island.

VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle, To Monterey, Calif.

COMFORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.C.), Mare Island, Calif.

CELTIC, San Pedro, Calif.

Fuel Ships.

ORION, San Pedro, Calif.

VULCAN, En route San Diego, Calif.

NEPTUNE, Norfolk, Va.

BRUTUS, Balboa, C.Z., to sea.

JUPITER, To San Francisco.

KANAWHA, San Pedro, Calif.

CUYAMA, San Pedro, Calif.

BRAZOS, Boston Yard.

NECHES, Boston Yard.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander

August 30, 1919.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Morrison have returned from a fortnight's leave spent at Stamford, Conn., with Mrs. Morrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Hatch are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, McGlachlin, on Aug. 19. Mrs. Tracy entertained at tea on Thursday at her home, Stonyhurst, Highland Falls, in honor of the Rev. Mr. Bunten, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, and Mrs. Bunten. Guests from West Point included Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger, Miss Fiebeger, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Ganoe, Mr. and Mrs. Asensio. There were also present a number of guests from nearby country places, among them General Tillman and his daughter, Mrs. John F. Martin.

Mrs. Bethel, wife of Capt. E. A. Bethel, has returned from a visit with her parents and is the guest of Mrs. Newman, Mr. Bugge and children, and Mr. Bugge, brother of the late Colonel Bugge, left the post to-day, Mrs. Bugge starting for Palo Alto, Calif., where she expects to make her home. They were luncheon guests of Mrs. Stuart just before leaving. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have their aunt, Mrs. Gilman, visiting. Mrs. Knowlson is the guest of her cousin, Miss Newlands. Captain MacArthur, U.S.A., and Mrs. MacArthur and their children are guests of Captain MacArthur's mother and brother, Mrs. MacArthur and General MacArthur.

Mrs. John F. Martin, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Tillman, sailed on Monday for England, where she will join Mr. Martin, who is secretary of the American Embassy at London. Mrs. MacArthur and General MacArthur had luncheon on Wednesday for Col. F. W. Coleman, Jr., his mother, Mrs. Coleman, and Col. and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Nichols was the guest of Mrs. Timberlake on Wednesday, when Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Householder joined them as guests at luncheon. Colonel Robinson has returned to the post from summer leave.

Col. Martin C. Mumma and his two sons came up from Caldwell, N.J., and were the guests of Mrs. Stuart and Miss Elsie Stuart for the earlier part of the week. Mrs. Gray and little daughter, Virginia, were also Mrs. Stuart's guests. Col. and Mrs. Reynolds had luncheon on Sunday for Col. F. W. Coleman, Jr., Mrs. Coleman, sr., Col. and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Ganoe and daughters, Constance and Mary, have gone to Carversville, Pa., for month's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

Several people went over to Constitution Island on Saturday with Mrs. Fiebeger in the launch which runs regularly every other Saturday during the summer for members of the Marlaer's Rock Association and their friends. Mrs. Carter was the guest of Mrs. William Whitney in New York for two days this week. Col. F. W. Coleman, Jr., has returned to Washington. Miss Florence Scofield, of Washington, is arriving on Wednesday evening to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake.

Several young ladies who have been spending the summer at the West Point Hotel were with others the guests of Miss Margaret Jones, of Monroe, who entertained with a dance for cadets recently. Captain Dorst has returned from overseas.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lawton, daughter of General Anderson, was held from the Old Chapel on Monday afternoon, the Rev. H. Percy Silver coming up from New York to conduct the service. Mrs. Lawton had always been a generous and faithful friend of the Military Academy; her most recent gift was the beautiful set of chimes installed in the Cadet Chapel early in the summer.

Chaplain Silver was the guest of Mrs. Stuart and Miss Stuart from Monday to Tuesday.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 25, 1919.

Lieut. Charles Gladden, U.S.N., has been spending a short leave with his parents, Prof. Thomas Gladden, of St. John's College, at their summer home on Weems Creek, near Annapolis. On the expiration of his leave Lieutenant Gladden left for his new post of duty at the Boston Navy Yard. The Lieutenant's family for the present will remain at Los Angeles, Calif., but will return to the East in the fall.

Capt. John Halligan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Halligan and their daughter, Katherine, have made a trip to Lake Erie and Niagara Falls. Comdr. E. W. Tod, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Eddie J. Estess, U.S.N., have reported for duty at the Naval Academy and have been assigned to the Department of Navigation.

Prof. Arturo Fernandez, of the Naval Academy, and wife, who have been visiting in New York, have returned to their home in Annapolis. Instr. Percy Houston, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Houston are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, which occurred Aug. 12, 1919. Capt. James G. Field, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Field have been entertaining Mrs. Murell L. Buckler, of New York, and Mrs. John C. Robertson, of Dallas, Texas.

Ensign Tobey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tobey were given a dance on Aug. 14 by fourteen young ensigns now on duty at the Naval Academy. Prof. P. J. des Garennes, Naval Academy, and Madame des Garennes have returned from their vacation in the mountains and at the seashore. Instr. J. Martel, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Martel and children have returned from an outing spent in the West and New York city with relatives. Professor Bramble, of the Navy Post-Graduate School, and Mrs. Bramble have as their guest Miss Jennie Shenton, of Carlisle, Pa.

Summer football and practice with the shells are well under way at the Naval Academy. Many candidates have signified their intention of taking part in the practice of both sports. Both Gilmour Dohle, the football coach, and Richard Glendon, coach of the crew, arrived at Annapolis to start the work professionally. Lieut. Comdr. William B. Richardson, U.S.N., has had the Fourth Classmen under football instruction before the coming of Mr. Dohle. One hundred and thirty-five Fourth Classmen have reported for practice at summer football. Mrs. John T. Bowers, wife of Commander Bowers, U.S.N., and her three children have gone to Philadelphia on a visit to the Commander, who is assigned to the battleship Louisiana, and which ship will be in port there for some time.

Scoring forty-eight points, the second battalion of the regiment of the new Fourth Class won the annual summer inter-battalion field and track meet held on Farragut Field Saturday afternoon. The first battalion made thirty-two points, the third twenty, and the fourth sixteen. The meet was part of the summer competition among the four battalions, as a result of which points were awarded that count for gaining the special liberty privilege on one afternoon during September. And not only this, I served to bring out material for the regular Navy team next spring. Individual honors were captured by Owlesley, of the first battalion, who was entered in the hurdles and field events, all—and took place in four, and as a result of which he registered fourteen points. Baldwin, also of the first battalion, performed brilliantly in the several track events and netted thirteen points, while third place was taken by Taylor, of the second battalion. Owlesley will receive the annual award of a gold medal for personal excellence.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 23, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Gholson have returned from their wedding trip and are at the Hotel Patten for the present. Lieut. R. E. Morrison, 6th Inf., is a guest in Chattanooga for a few days. He is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds. Mrs. Spencer S. Lewis, wife of Lieutenant Commander Lewis, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. G. Manning Ellis, on Lookout Mountain. Lieutenant Lewis is at present stationed in Washington, D.C. Col. and Mrs. Gordon Kimball have taken a house on Walden's Ridge for a few weeks. Major R. R. Wallick has arrived at Fort Oglethorpe for duty and has been assigned to the 6th Cavalry. Major Hart, of Headquarters Staff, Southeastern Department, is at the post on an inspection tour. The officers of the 46th Infantry were honored with a dance 'at the post' gymnasium on Monday night. The dance was a farewell affair to the departing officers who have gone to Camp Jackson, S.C. Lieut. Burnett Sizer has arrived in the city after two years' overseas service. Lieut. Adolph Ochs

has arrived home after a two years' stay in France. He was met in New York by his father, M. B. Ochs, and Miss Margaret Ochs, his sister. A dinner was given Friday evening at the English Tea Room in honor of Lieutenant Ochs' return. The affair was given by his newspaper associates. Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Gholson have returned from their wedding trip and have taken an apartment in the Officers' Club in the post.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1919.

Secretary of War Baker honored the post with his presence last week. Accompanied by Lieut. Col. J. E. Bastion, commander of the garrison, and his staff, he visited the several hospital buildings. Mr. Baker was accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. Both came to Buffalo to speak at the Knights of Columbus and the Christian Endeavor Convention.

There is a rumor that the hospital at Fort Porter will be closed this fall. If so the name of Isadore Zackman, J.W.B. representative, will always be associated by the patients at Fort Porter with all kindness and generosity. It was the Jewish Welfare that furnished the recreation room with pool tables, reading and writing tables, a piano, a victrola, books and easy chairs. Every Sunday the post hospital is brightened with fresh flowers. "Zack" as the patients call him, plans and carries out excursions for the men who are able to leave the post. Often Crystal Beach is the mecca of their outing and from the moment they leave Fort Porter the men are the guests of some society.

Col. and Mrs. Bastion have as their guests Mrs. Joseph Burke and son, of Springfield, Mass., Major Ayer, Q.M.C., and Mrs. Ayer have arrived and will be an addition to our small social circle. Misses Adeline and Anna Pendleton, daughters of Col. Edward Pendleton, of Washington, D.C., are in the city with friends.

Mrs. William Otto had as her guests last week Col. and Mrs. Malcolm P. Andruss and Miss Andruss, who were en route from Newport to their new station, Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Oscar Straub is now with her sister, Mrs. Otto. Colonel Straub will have some new command this fall.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin Winans and Miss Winans spent a few days last week with Brig. Gen. William Auman, on their way to Fort Riley, where General Winans will be stationed for the third time.

Lieut. Louis W. Eller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Eller are in the city, the guests of Major and Mrs. Eller. Major Louis Byrne is now stationed at Camp Upton; his mother has taken an apartment in Buffalo for the present.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., was a recent visitor in Buffalo.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Aug. 19, 1919.

Due to retirement of the Colonel, Col. and Mrs. Frank H. Albright have left Fort Wright; Chaplain Hallenbeck, Lieutenants Feoley, Sleak, Brophy, Newkirk, Rogge, Cobb, Beck, Caesar, Gettins and Procter. Before their departure Chaplain and Mrs. Hallenbeck had as their guests the Chaplain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hallenbeck, of San Diego. Lieut. and Mrs. Caesar left for an extended auto tour to the coast, taking as their guests the Misses Lune, of Spokane.

Major and Mrs. John G. Byrne entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gordon on Saturday. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Ford, Major and Mrs. Smith and Miss Byrne. Despite the depleted officer personnel Fort Wright is still making a brave showing at athletics. After retreat each day groups of officers and ladies are seen on the links the new tennis court and the bridle paths. The Fort Wright baseball team has climbed to second place in the local league.

An informal tea was given Monday by Mrs. R. K. Smith in honor of Miss Gordon including post and Spokane residents. Mrs. Lula Grimm of Spokane announces the marriage of her daughter, Mildred, to Capt. L. J. Wechsler, Q.M.C., stationed at this post. The wedding was a quiet affair held at Coeur d'Alene, at which only a few of the intimate friends of the family were present.

Mrs. Gilbert Procter and her little son, Tommy, have left for a visit to Mrs. Procter's home in Santa Monica, Calif. Capt. and Mrs. Hewettson entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Procter's departure at the Davenport Hotel on Saturday. The guests were Major and Mrs. R. K. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Procter and Master Tommy Procter.

Colonel Lister, formerly chief of staff of the 1st Army, accompanied by his wife and two children, is temporarily occupying quarters in the garrison during his tour of duty in Spokane with the R.O.T.C. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ford, Medical Corps, have arrived in this post, where Colonel Ford will be on duty as post surgeon. He has recently returned from France, where he saw extensive service with the A.E.F. Lieut. F. P. Simpson has been assigned to duty with the 21st Infantry and has joined at this station.

Miss Edna Heffron, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hewettson, has as her house guest Miss Bettie Barner, of Seattle. Lieut. T. Cherry has been ordered to the Alaskan Battalion, while Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Sepulveda have left to join the 15th Infantry in China. Before joining their new station they are visiting friends and relatives in Boston.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 23, 1919.

Col. Sanford H. Wadham, M.C., and Mrs. Wadham are getting settled in their quarters No. 6. Colonel Wadham has recently returned from a tour of duty of two years and seven months abroad. In November, 1916, Colonel Wadham went to Paris as an attaché, later becoming a member of the military mission and chief surgeon on General Pershing's staff. Mrs. Wadham, who was in Paris, rendered most valuable help in the surgical dressing societies, in the Red Cross and canteen services.

A course for special students at the General Staff College opened here on Aug. 15. The regular course for officers will commence on Sept. 1.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Miss Dorothy Heintzelman have been welcomed on the post, where they occupy quarters No. 1. Col. George P. Ahern, retired, who has been acting as secretary and adjutant of the post and General Staff College during the transformations and changes that have marked this post the past few years, has been relieved from all active duty and has again taken his place on the retired list. Colonel Ahern left many friends and a lot of splendid work to mark his duty on this post.

Col. George R. Spalding, an instructor at the General Staff College, Mrs. Spalding and Master George R., Jr., Alice and Albert Spalding moved down on the post on Monday last and occupy No. 4. Col. William H. Dukes is in command of the General Staff College Service Detachment that is to number about 150 enlisted men.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn, Col. James B. Gowen, executive officer of the General Staff College, has assumed, in addition to his regular duties, the post of adjutant and secretary. The general appearance of this reservation is being greatly improved by the building of concrete gutters on each side of the main post roads.

Col. and Mrs. George R. Spalding are entertaining as their house guest Mrs. William E. Love, of San Antonio, Tex. Mrs. Love arrived to-day and will visit Col. and Mrs. Spalding for a week or two before continuing her trip and visits to Salisbury, N.C.

The hot house that is being rebuilt just to the left of the main entrance is progressing nicely and will be ornamental as well as useful when completed. The glasses are being set this

week in the south and eastern exposures. The high post wall furnishes splendid protection on the north side.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 26, 1919.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Cook and A. G. Campbell, G.S.C., now on duty in Washington, D.C., spent the week-end with Colonel Welshimer. Golf was indulged in both Saturday and Sunday, and even though Colonel Cook was not in his usual form during the first nine holes, he regained his control and played under bogie on the home stretch. Colonel Cook made free use of a special mashie niblick in his approach shots, and it was generally conceded by all who followed the "ball-a-hole" foursome that the work performed with this club was the most attractive approach work ever witnessed on the Old Point course. The nineteenth hole proved the most attractive of the day, and the visiting officers continued the motion until the Washington boy sounded her "cast off" siren.

Mrs. Norton on Tuesday evening gave a beach party in the form of a marshmallow roast, in honor of the young ladies of Mrs. Flanagan's house party. Among the invited guests were the Misses Wilkins, Haslet and Boocock, of Athens, Ga.; Miss Griffith, of New Orleans; Miss Nicholson, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Berry, Miss Cowan and Mrs. Reybold, Colonels Lenzner, Reybold and Welshimer, Majors Harrison, Foote, Hardaway, Norton, Perkins, Flannigan, Sinclair, Delano, Gibson, Polts, McLoughlin, Cecil and Pendleton, Captains Schaeffer and Hoblitzel. Last week Mrs. Flanagan entertained her house guests at a basket luncheon at Mobley Bay.

Lieut. and Mrs. McIntyre have as their guests this week Capt. George Lee, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Helen Hosier, of Suffolk, Va. Captain Lee has recently received his discharge from the Army, and upon leaving Fort Monroe will return to his home in Greenville, S.C. Mrs. F. S. Clark returned Sunday from a six weeks' visit at the home of her sister in Maine, where she was called on account of the serious illness of her mother. The latter is now fully recovered and has accompanied Mrs. Clark to the post, where she will be her guest for some time. Mrs. Reybold is leaving the post this week for a short visit among friends.

Mrs. Humphrey and young son are also leaving the post this week, to make a visit in Washington with the former's mother. Mrs. Dennis is also going to leave shortly for a brief visit. Major Halloway is leaving for St. Louis, where he will join his wife and two sons, who will return with him to the post. Mrs. C. A. Meserve and two children left Saturday noon to be the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Holmes, of Camp Eustis. Mrs. Holmes is hostess at the Government House at that camp.

Last Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Ottosen and Colonel Welshimer were guests of Colonel Clark at dinner. Miss Ingalls's dancing class is growing in popularity. Among the new recruits are the Misses Bertha and Mary Doyle, Miss Elizabeth Meserve and Miss Ruth Griffin.

There is being organized at this post an enlisted men's club, located in the old Library building. Two thousand and three hundred volumes have been secured from the American Library Association for the club. The recreation room will be equipped with two pool tables and one billiard table. One room is being equipped and furnished as a rest room for visiting relatives and friends of the enlisted men.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19, 1919.

The War Camp Community Service gave a dance at the Officers' Club, College place, Saturday evening for the visiting midshipmen on the practice squadron, when all parts of the building were attractively decorated and a committee of hostesses received the guests. They were Mrs. N. E. Irwin, wife of Captain Irwin, commanding the Oklahoma; Medemases W. N. McKelvy, R. M. Watt, L. St. L. Pamperin, A. M. Cook, J. B. Gay, J. Old, H. Thompson, J. Stribling, I. W. Trant, A. Eggleston, R. Upshur, Misses Virginia Gatewood, Hallie Hunter and Jane Neely. Twenty-five midshipmen from the Oklahoma also assisted in receiving.

Mrs. Harry N. Coates and children, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cook, at Virginia Beach, leave this week to spend a month at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., later joining Colonel Coates in Washington. Mrs. J. D. McCarrick, Misses Katherine and Margaret McCarrick have left to spend a month at Mountain Lake, Va. Mrs. John L. Masury and children have left for Havana, Cuba, and later will go to Haiti, to be guests of Major and Mrs. Keller E. Rockey, U.S.M.C.

Medemases John H. Dayton and Duncan M. Wood, of Jamestown, R.I., were guests of their sister, Miss Esther Reed, Middle street, to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Parrish, last week.

Paymr. and Mrs. T. S. Coulbourn, Misses Edith and Myrtle Coulbourn, of Milford, Del., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowery, Manchester avenue, Larchmont. Mrs. A. C. Dillingham and Mrs. Henry Taylor, who have been guests for two weeks of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gillmor, at the home of their son, Capt. H. G. Gillmor, U.S.N., Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., have returned. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Murray Frost, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Monticello Hotel on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Riley and Mrs. Richard Reynolds, of Baltimore.

The officers of the U.S.S. destroyer Abbott had a luncheon on board Thursday for Medemases Clyde G. West, W. N. Richardson, J. N. Heiner and Miss Helen Whitehurst.

Surg. Ovid C. Foote, U.S.N., arrived last week to spend a short leave with Mrs. Foote and baby at their apartment in the Wayne, Portsmouth. Last week the officers of the U.S.S. destroyer Fairfax had a dinner on board and covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Warren, Misses Catherine Wales, Kathleen Bain, Lieuts. H. M. Mayer, McLaren, Muller, Andrews and Brown. On Wednesday evening covers were laid for Mrs. Mabel C. Traylor, Misses Gladys Hunt, Anne and Fannie Waller, Ensigns Robert F. Perry, Wesley Hague Elmer Kiehl, Allan D. Blackledge and the officers of the ship on the U.S.S. Oklahoma at a dinner, followed by an impromptu dance.

Lient. Comdr. Monroe Kelly has arrived to visit Mrs. Kelly, who is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. E. T. Lamb, Fairfax avenue. Mrs. B. S. Ballard and little son have left for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., for the rest of the summer. Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Soule were week-end guests of Med. Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling, Naval Hospital Park.

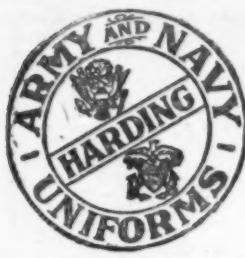
Major Matthew H. Kingman and Major L. M. Bourne, U.S.M.C., who have just returned from two years' overseas duty, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Parrish, Portsmouth. Capt. L. C. Shepard, U.S.M.C., recently returned from overseas, is spending a short furlough with his parents. Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Colonial avenue, Ensign and Mrs. W. Ramsey have left for Baltimore for two weeks.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 21, 1919.

Under direction of Major Ingomar M. Oseth, as supervisor, and Mr. Laurence H. Martin, as editor, a bi-weekly publication called "The Taps," designated as the official newspaper of the U.S.A. forces at Camp Dodge and mid-Western ex-service men, is making its appearance regularly every other Friday. The many changes in the personnel of the camp have made it difficult to continue a well regulated distribution, but the arrival of the 4th Division has given new life to the newspaper. Aside from the history of the 4th Division, the last issue contained pictures of Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey and Brig. Gens. E. E. Booth, B. A. Poore and Babbitt.

The golf tournament, held on the fields of the Hyperion Club, under the direction of the camp athletic director, has proved a great success. Sixteen officers and field clerks were entered for the matches this week, and the game seems to be receiving more and more attention from the officers recently arriving for duty at this camp. Most of the games are played in the evening, and at present it is possible to go around the



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(Continued from preceding page.)

Bundy, French, Drewry, Swanson, Maguire and Haines. Mrs. Pruitt had a bridge on the Wednesday previous for Mrs. Chunn and Mrs. Robertis, two recent arrivals in the medical garrison, and for Madames Davis, Bundy, Miller, Johnson, Pinney, Wilson, Rice, Swanson, and Miss Buyers.

Major and Mrs. Bundy gave a dinner-dance in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Davis on July 3. Decorations and favors were in keeping with Independence Day. Others present were Cols. and Madames Doores and Smith; Majors and Madames Chunn, Haines and Winslow; Captains and Madames Rockwood, Lynn, Fuller, Barker, Cochran and De Swarte; Misses Lynn, Tobin and Buyers; Colonel Johnston, Major Buyers, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayer; Captains Clark, Toohey, Gainsburgh and Mayer; Lieutenants Jefferson and Stiebel.

Mrs. P. S. Hamilton gave a dinner on Tuesday in celebration of Major Hamilton's birthday anniversary and for Major and Mrs. Bundy, Major and Mrs. Haines and Lieut. and Mrs. Swanson. Capt. and Mrs. Fuller had dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Tenney, of Manila, Capt. and Mrs. De Swarte, and Captain Gainsburgh. Captain and Mrs. O'Brien had a buffet supper on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. D. H. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Glass, Capt. and Mrs. Dority, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Buyers, Major Buyers and Captain Skiala.

CAMP FUNSTON.

Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 22, 1919.

The 7th Division has settled down to garrison life in Camp Funston and is taking an active part in all the activities of the camp and the neighboring cities. The baseball team is tied for first place in the Funston-Riley League. A tennis tournament will open in a few weeks and the winners of the singles and doubles will challenge the picked players of neighboring clubs.

The officers of the division have organized a polo association, which has been named "The 7th Division Polo Association." Brigadier General Lutz Wahl, division commander, was elected president of the association at the first meeting, held last Tuesday. Col. Gordon Johnston, chief of staff, was elected field captain; Major Caperton, 80th Field Art., manager; Capt. J. O. Green, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The division was divided into groups for the instruction of the new players, and as soon as suitable mounts are secured play will begin. A playing field is being prepared on the recreational field in front of the "amusement zone."

Through the efforts of Brigadier General Wahl the Y.W.C.A. was induced to reopen the Funston hostess house, which was closed a few weeks ago when the demobilization center was broken up. Two weekly receptions, one for officers and their families and one for the families of enlisted men, are being given and are largely attended. The cafeteria is being largely patronized, and with the assignment of recruits the hostess house will once more play an important part in the life of Camp Funston. All the welfare organizations maintain huts at Camp

Funston and provide numerous entertainments for officers and enlisted men of the Hour Glass Division. In addition to the athletic and moving-picture programs three or four dances are given each week for officers and enlisted men. The Community house at Manhattan (Kans.) gives an officers' dance every Friday night, in addition to the dances for enlisted men on Thursday and Saturday nights.

The division has a very depleted personnel at present, but is receiving a few recruits from the recruiting party now in the field in Kansas and Missouri, and expects to receive a large quota of recruits during the next month. There yet remain a large number of Class 3 officers, but a great number of these officers have made application for permanent commissions. While a large number of enlisted men are applying for furlough to reserve, this number is being offset by the enlistment and the re-enlistment of former members of the division.

In keeping with the "earn-while-you-learn" policy of the War Department two schools are now being operated by the division, and more are ready to open as soon as the division begins to draw recruits.

With the exception of the 10th Field Signal Battalion, which is on duty at the Army Service School in Leavenworth, and the 5th Engineers, which are on the border, the same organizations that accompanied the 7th to France are still members of the division. The division staff is as follows: Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, commanding general; Col. Gordon Johnston, C. of S.; Lieut. Col. B. E. Grey, adjt.; Col. D. A. Nolan, asst. C. of S.; G-1, Major Strong, asst. G-1; Capt. J. O. Green, Jr., asst. C. of S., G-2; Capt. O. W. Neider, asst. G-2; Major J. H. Fulton, asst. C. of S., G-3; Col. A. W. Williams, Div. Surg.; Lieut. Col. R. N. Bodine, Div. Ord. officer; Lieut. Col. La Roy Bartlett, Div. athletic officer; Major O. G. Wagner, Div. Q.M.; Major W. M. Miller, Div. welfare officer; Capt. W. S. Sherrill, Div. J.A.; Capt. W. A. Hollister, Div. inspr.; Lieut. W. W. McChrystal, asst. adjt.; Lieut. J. H. Henson, personnel adjt.

The division is composed of the 7th F.A. Brigade, 8th, 79th and 80th F.A.; 13th Infantry Brigade, 55th and 56th Infantry and 19th Machine Gun Battalion; 14th Infantry Brigade, 34th and 64th Infantry and 20th Machine Gun Battalion; 21st Machine Gun Battalion; 7th Ammunition Train; 7th Sanitary Train; 7th Supply Train; 7th Military Police Co., and 10th Field Signal Battalion (on detached service).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ERWIN.—Born at Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 19, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. John M. Erwin, U.S.A., a daughter.

KING.—Born at Ossining, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1919, to the wife of Major Harry L. King, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Windsor King.

McCLELLAN.—Born at Beaufort, S.C., to the wife of 2d Lieut. E. P. McClellan, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter.

MAAS.—Born at Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 15, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Harry W. Maas, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Mae Maas.

PATTERSON.—Born at Newbern, N.C., Aug. 13, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Donald F. Patterson, U.S.N., a son, Donald F. Patterson, Jr.

PRITCHETT.—Born at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Aug. 23, 1919, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry H. Pritchett, a daughter, Ailie Anne Tillman Pritchett.

RHOADS.—Born at Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 18, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Mark Rhoads, Cav., U.S.A., a son, Edwin Milton Rhoads.

SIMMONS.—Born at Gainesville, Ga., Aug. 10, 1919, to the wife of Capt. William G. Simmona, U.S.A., a daughter, Emily Louise Simmons.

MARRIED.

ALLEY—BAILEY.—At Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 14, 1919, Ensign Vernon Lynn Alley, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Phoebe Amanda Bailey.

GRINER—SELF.—At Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 6, 1919, Capt. George W. Griner, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss Olive Self.

SIBOLD—STOOPS.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1919, Capt. Arthur Pleasant Sibold, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Jeanet Stoops.

WOODBURY—DAVIS.—At Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1919, Col. Edward N. Woodbury, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Helen Davis.

DIED.

ALGER.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24, 1919, Mrs. Annette H. Alger, widow of former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, U.S.V.

BURGOYNE.—Died at her home in New York city Aug. 22, 1919, Eulalie Burgoyne.

BUTLER.—Died at Beersheba Springs, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1919, Matthew Calbraith Butler, 3d, son of the late Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Butler.

GRAZIER.—Died at Del Rio, Texas, on June 20, 1919, Lieut. Oliver Grazier, U.S.A.

HASLAM.—Died at Kelly Field, Texas, Aug. 23, 1919, Lieut. Reid Haslam, U.S.A.

KENDALL.—Died at hospital, Fox Hills, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1919, Lieut. Robert E. Kendall, U.S.A.

LAWTON.—Died on Aug. 22, 1919, at her summer home, Elizabethtown, Adirondacks, N.Y., Eliza M. C. Lawton, daughter of the late Gen. Robert Anderson and widow of James M. Lawton, Interment West Point, N.Y.

LINCOLN.—Died Aug. 12, 1919, in Wequetonsing, Mich., Lee Lincoln, four-year-old son of the late Capt. Atwell T. Lincoln, 35th Inf., U.S.A. Burial in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

MCBLAIN.—Died at Forest Manor, near Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, 1919, Roberta Hardesty McBlain, widow of Capt. F. McBlain, U.S.A., daughter of Dr. J. R. L. Hardesty.

MCRAE.—Died at Southern Field, Americus, Ga., Aug. 28, 1919, Lieut. John K. McRae, U.S.A.

ORMSBY.—Died at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 22, 1919, Lieut. Harry Selfridge Ormsby, U.S.A.

POPE.—Died at Denver, Colo., Aug. 23, 1919, Brig. Gen. James W. Pope, U.S.A., retired. Funeral services were held at his residence Monday, Aug. 25, and interment will be made in Arlington National Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

PRITCHETT.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 24, 1919, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry H. Pritchett, U.S.A.

ROBINSON.—Died at Laredo, Texas, Aug. 16, 1919, Lieut. Fernando A. Robinson, U.S.A.

SCOTT.—Died at Logan, Utah, Aug. 14, 1919, Lillian Scott, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter T. Scott, U.S.A.

SYKES.—Died at Flushing, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1919, Major George Sykes, late Engineer, Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

STATE FORCES.

Adjutant General Berry of New York on Aug. 25 received word from Washington that a complete issue of equipment worth about \$5,000,000 has been granted by the War Department for the 9,500 members of the New York Guard to be federalized. The equipment is to be issued in advance of the actual organization and acceptance of the units to be federalized. It includes machine guns and ammunition. Adjutant General Berry is making a fight to have the companies mustered in at a strength of sixty men instead of 100, as the War Department now asks.

The 69th Infantry, New York Guard, under Col. John J. Phalen, enjoyed a very profitable camp tour at the rifle range at Peekskill, for the week ending Aug. 16. The regiment went into camp voluntarily, at its own expense, and some fifty-one officers and 640 men were on duty. The command, in addition to its various drills on the field, had special lectures and schools and rifle practice. The command also had the advantage of having with them some special instructors who served on the

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battlefields of France. These officers were Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, Major Meany and Lieutenant Burke, late of the 165th Infantry, U.S.A. Among the special guests of the regiment during the week were Cols. Edward Duffy and Louis D. Conley, former commanders of the 69th.

Rifle and revolver matches of the Connecticut State Guard will be shot at the State Rifle Range, East Haven, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1919.

Capt. Alvin U. Frederick, commander of Company B, 2d Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, won the shooting contest for the Governor's medal at Mount Gretna, Pa., Aug. 21. He also heads the ten men in the contest who are now entitled to wear a special chevron on the coat sleeve as a member of Governor's team. Frederick won with a score of 216, his nearest competitor being Sergeant Mowery, Company H, 2d Infantry, with 211.

Col. Louis Jewett Praeger, 23d Inf., N.Y.G., has received the report on the performances of his officers and men at the small arms practice held recently at Peekskill, N.Y., from Capt. Willis McDonald, who was in charge of the practice. The 2d Battalion, out of 210 officers and men present, qualified two marksmen and six sharpshooters. The battalion was under direction of Major Lamont. The 3d Battalion, under command of Captain Kelly, out of 153 officers and men present, qualified two experts, eight sharpshooters and fifteen marksmen. The 1st Battalion, under Major Outerbridge, out of 255 officers and men present, qualified four marksmen, two sharpshooters and two experts. It is announced by Colonel Praeger that there will be a resumption of drills at the armory on Sept. 3.

4TH MINNESOTA.—COL. H. A. BELLOWS.

A review of the 4th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, N.G., was tendered to Col. George E. Leach, commander of the 151st Field Artillery, by Lieutenant Colonel Karow, commanding during the absence on leave of Col. H. A. Bellows. Among the visiting officers present were Adjutant General Rhinow, Col. J. B. Woolnough, U.S.A., inspector-instructor; Col. Leroy D. Godfrey, former commander of the regiment, and Col. George Bookstaver, 6th Minn. Inf. The regiment carried overseas packs and full equipment, pitching tents on the parade after the review, which was followed by a regimental parade. Colonel Leach expressed his pleasure at the honor paid to him, and complimented the regiment upon its showing.

A silver cup for excellence in rifle practice was presented to the regiment just before the review by A. W. Strong, president of the Manufacturers' Club of Minneapolis. The conditions of competition for this trophy are that it shall become the permanent property of the company first winning it three times. The winner of each year's work on the rifle range will be the company receiving the highest figure of merit. Mr. Strong formerly was first lieutenant of Co. I of the 4th Regiment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

A. C. N.—The strength of the U.S. Field Artillery in March, 1917, was 381 officers, 7,881 men. Apply to the War Department regarding the books and maps you mention. The authorized strength of the Army in March, 1917, was 7,239 officers and 127,305 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts.

G. W.—As you do not state what your question was about, we cannot refer you to the answer.

W. N. M.—Submit your question to the Q.M.G. Department for interpretation of Par. 1044, A.R., as amended.

G. W. H.—Ask the Quartermaster General's Department regarding accommodations at permanent posts for non-commissioned officers' families.

W. F. B.—Troop A, 4th Cavalry, sailed from U.S. for the Philippines June 28, 1899. Troop B, 8th Cavalry, sailed June 30, 1905. Allow about one month for sailing time.

G. I. O.—A soldier who had four previous enlistments served before the war, stayed out over four months and re-enlisted on July 27, 1917, was properly placed in second enlistment period. Discharged on June 7, 1919, and re-enlisted July 15, 1919, he is still carried on second period,

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as men enlisting for the period of the emergency, and who are discharged and re-enlist come back in the same enlistment period, as the period of the emergency does not count as an enlistment.

H. S. D.—The emergency has not been declared at an end, and the War Department is not obligated to furlough you to the Reserve until it is. You will not have very long to wait, with the present rate of recruiting.

L. M.—There is no order that says that "men who served in France are to be discharged, provided that they belong to the Regular Army."

P. S. asks: I enlisted in the Regular Army Feb. 4, 1915, and as yet have not been furloughed to the Reserve. On Feb. 1, 1919, I received a commission as second lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps, which I accepted shortly after but have never been discharged nor ordered into active service as such. I am now serving in the Regular Army on a seven-year enlistment and am entitled to furlough to Regular Army Reserve when my service can be spared, after which my status is such that I can be called back to service as a first sergeant or as a second lieutenant. A man from civil life who entered the Service during the war or who enlisted for duration of the war and who has received a commission such as mine could only be called into active service as an officer. I am a Regular Army soldier with nearly five years' service and it would seem an injustice to me if I would be called back as a first sergeant where a civilian with only a few months' service would be called back as an officer. Is my reduction as noted above correct? Answer: So far as we can see, you have not been reduced. You merely remain in the Service in your enlisted rank until your services as an officer are needed. Then you will be discharged as an enlisted man and ordered to duty as a Reserve officer, and will cease to be an enlisted man.

M. R.—The bills H.R. 499, H.R. 2979 and S. 1228 have not been passed.

R. S.—For information regarding the Virginia Military Institute, address the commandant at Lexington, Va. This has been a "distinguished college" in the War Department classification for years, with a Regular Army officer assigned thereto.

R. R. F.—As stated in our issue of July 26, the Great Northern made a round trip from New York to Brest in twelve days, one hour and thirty-five minutes. Apply to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, to purchase the Navy Register. Submit your questions regarding R. R. F. and his running mate to the Bureau of Navigation.

L. N. C.—Congress has not yet acted upon the bills to retire, with the rank of master signal electrician, N.C.O.'s of the Regular Army who served as commissioned officers during the war.

T. S. R.—We do not believe that your qualification pay should have continued beyond the year following your qualification. If you wish any information from the A.G. write to him through the channel. There is no opportunity for you to get a personal interview on the matters you mention.

A. H. asks: In your issue of Aug. 9 appeared the "Assignment of U.S.M.A. Graduates" on page 1701. At the time of the awarding of diplomas to this class (graduated Nov. 1, 1918) on June 11, 1919, the understanding was that their assignments would be made according to their final class standing after the six months as student officers at West Point. In this list the graduates are placed lineally according to their standing last November. Can you tell me why this change was made, or if it is an error? Answer: We believe you are in error in saying that "the understanding was," etc. So far as we know, there was no official announcement to that effect. These officers were all commissioned last November, as unassigned second lieutenants, in the order of their lineal standing at that time, and they have now been assigned to arms in their original lineal order. It could not be otherwise under existing laws creating the lineal list.

T. C. K.—A Regular officer in a temporary higher grade ranks emergency officers in the same grade, irrespective of date of his commission in that grade.

M. L. R.—Passports are not issued to wives of officers due to return soon. Apply to the Adjutant General for information, attention room 160. See page 1660, our issue of Aug. 2, for an article on this subject.

S. M. P.—The Infantry promotions in the classified Army orders on page 1433, our issue of June 14, were emergency appointments, and not permanent lineal promotions.

T. F. asks: (1) Does the time served as an officer, temporary, count on the sixteen and twenty-year retirement for the enlisted men who accepted commissions as temporary officers? (2) Would an officer, whose time would have expired had he remained an enlisted man, be eligible for discharge immediately upon reverting back, or would he have to serve the rest of his enlistment, beginning from the time he accepted the temporary commission? Answer: (1) The time counts as though it had been enlisted service. (2) At end of enlistment after sixteen years' service he may go to the Reserve, or at any time after twenty years at own request.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Camp Gatun, C.Z., Aug. 11, 1919.

The third annual ball of the U.S.S. Cleveland was given at the Tivoli Hotel on Aug. 5. Leading the grand march were Capt. F. L. Penny and Mrs. H. Willard Otis, Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Blankenship and Mrs. R. A. Martin, Lieut. S. W. Kirkland and Miss Dorothy Westburg, and Lieut. K. C. Root and Mrs. H. E. Munroe. During the intermission Mrs. Harvey Simons sang and Miss Lona Rathbone danced. While "Home, Sweet Home" was being played an immense American flag was unfolded from the ceiling and a shower of American Beauties fell upon the guests. Admiral Johnston appeared at the ball late in the evening, much to the pleasure of the boys of the U.S.S. Cleveland.

Capt. Hiram Crosby, military attaché of the American Legion, has returned from an official visit to Washington. Among those arriving on the Colon on Wednesday was Lieut. Horace Harding, son of Governor Chester Harding, of the Panama Canal.

Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale, of Camp Gaillard, gave an afternoon party on Thursday in honor of her guest, Mrs. George M. Guerin, of Colon. Mrs. Ragsdale was assisted by Mrs. Pace. Those present were Mrs. Herbert E. Pace and daughter, Leila Mae; Mesdames Robert W. Brown, Leon E. Norris, Harry E. Storms, John T. Tillman, William W. Robertson, Luther N. Johnson, Sterner S. Meek, Michael J. Mulcahy, E. A. Melms and Mrs. Melms, of Detroit.

Mrs. Herbert E. Pace, of Camp Gaillard, gave a dinner on Friday, the birthday anniversary of Major Pace. The guests were Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale, Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown and Lieut. Fred C. Milner. Major Herbert E. Pace has been ordered to David to take command of the troops stationed there. He will leave with his family about the fifteenth. Lieut. and Mrs. Leon E. Norris were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson on Sunday. Lieutenant Duggan, of France Field, who was injured in the last airplane accident, is getting along splendidly at Colon Hospital. He will not be able to sail for at least two months.

Dr. F. Hughs, of Coco Solo, entertained Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston at the Hotel Imperial, Colon, Tuesday. Ensign E. Cheuré, of Coco Solo, left on the cruiser Charleston for his home in San Francisco. He has a six weeks' leave and will spend the time with his parents, returning to his old station at Coco Solo after his vacation. Lieut. William S. Hartford, of Camp Gatun, was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller on Wednesday.

Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., of Camp Gatun, entertained at an informal tea at her home Friday. Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse and Mrs. Elbridge Colby presided at the tea table. The guests included Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Harriet Morse, Mrs. Robert S. Miller, Mrs. Talmadge Phillips, Mrs. George P. Senef, Mrs. Elbridge Colby, Mrs. Alan G. Paine, Mrs. Charles S. Hartridge, Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow and Mrs. Joseph McMill.

Miss Georgia Ellsworth, of Balboa, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John H. Hall, of Camp Gatun. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley, Lieut. Wilbur E. Bashore and Lieut. Reginald W. Hubbel. After dinner Col. and Mrs. Morse, their daughters



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and guests attended the vaudeville given at the Army Y.M.C.A. by the 23d Infantry entertainers.

Mrs. George P. Senef entertained at bridge Monday for Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., Mrs. Alan G. Paine and Mrs. Elbridge Colby. Mrs. Senef, Mrs. Paine and Mrs. Colby were dinner guests of Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., Tuesday.

Of the basketball games scheduled for last Monday night only two were played. Company A had contributed so heavily to the post team that they were obliged to forfeit 2 to 0 to the strong Company D team. Company B then proceeded to beat Headquarters Company in a close, hard game, 12 to 8. The Gatun post team beat Company C, 42 to 10. Company C of Camp Gatun, played a game of basketball against the Fort Sherman team Tuesday night at Fort Sherman. Company C got beaten, 36 to 10.

Capt. Hugo Endres returned to Camp Gatun on the Colon after a two months' leave spent in the States. Mrs. E. A. Regan and Miss Grace O'Malley arrived from New York on the Santa Maria to visit their brother, Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley, of Camp Gatun. Lieuts. Cheney L. Bertholf and Ralph H. Dean, of Camp Gatun, were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy, of Camp Gaillard, Tuesday. Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Elbridge Colby on Thursday. Mrs. Fred B. Rogers and Miss Dorothy Rogers, of Camp Gatun, were visitors in Cristobal on Friday.

Thursday night at the Gatun clubhouse Miss Harriet Morse, of Camp Gatun, gave several dances. The following from Camp Gatun were present: Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Fred B. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Talmadge Phillips, Capt. Charles Hathaway, Capt. Hugo Endres, Lieut. Francis M. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Senef, Lieut. and Mrs. Elbridge Colby and Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., Lieuts. Cheney L. Bertholf, Ralph H. Dean, Reginald W. Hubbel, Wilbur E. Bashore and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene M. Graves.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1797-9.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION, ETC.

G.O. 91, July 19, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Assignment to command.—Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett will proceed to San Francisco, Calif., and assume command of the Western Department.

II.—Assignment to command.—Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assume command of the Southern Department.

III.—Issue of russet shoes to troops in the United States.—Sec. V., G.O. 6, War D., 1919, as amended by Sec. I., G.O. 22, War D., 1919, is rescinded, the matter being contained in Cir. 176, War D., 1919, as amended by Cir. 296, War D., 1919.

IV.—Designation of names for posts on the Canal Zone.—Which we have heretofore noted.

V.—Tables of organization for Regular Army units.—Those units of the Regular Army which are at present organized as prescribed by the tables of organization approved for the emergency (War Tables of Organization, 1918, Series A to F, inclusive) will retain their organization under these tables.

Owing to the limited number of men appropriated for by Congress for the fiscal year 1920, such divisional organizations as ammunition trains, supply trains, and sanitary trains retained in service will be reduced to a minimum strength consistent with proper care of the equipment assigned to the organization.

The strength of units by grades will be limited, as nearly as practicable, to the maximum strength prescribed in Tables of Organization, dated May 3, 1917.

Until each organization reaches the strength prescribed by the tables of May 3, 1917, the number of non-commissioned officers in each grade will bear as nearly as possible the same proportion to the number authorized by these tables as the actual strength of the organization bears to the maximum strength; but non-commissioned officers will not be reduced in grade for the purpose of securing this proportion. Advantage should be taken of discharge of emergency men and of other means to attain this proportion.

Where entirely new grades or positions have been created since May, 1917, such as the sergeant major and sergeants for the personnel adjutant, corporal buglers and buglers, first class, etc., these grades, in carrying out the above, will be continued as prescribed in the 1919 tables, but the total strength of each organization will not exceed that prescribed for the corresponding organization in the Tables of Organization, dated May 3, 1917.

All equipment prescribed for an organization in the War Tables of Organization of 1918 in excess of the strength of the organization prescribed in the tables of May 3, 1917, will be turned in to the proper staff department. This provision will not be construed as modifying Cir. 377, War D., 1919.

The strength and designation of units of the several organizations of the Army, namely, the Chemical Warfare Ser-

vice, the Air Service, the Construction Division, the Tank Corps, and the Motor Transport Corps, which were continued by the 23d Infantry entertainers.

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Capt. Charles Hathaway, Capt. Hugo Endres, Lieut. Francis

M. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Senef, Lieut. and Mrs.

Elbridge Colby and Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., Lieuts. Cheney

L. Bertholf, Ralph H. Dean, Reginald W. Hubbel, Wilbur E.

Bashore and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene M. Graves.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARDS.

G.O. 94, July 25, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Prescribes the enlisted personnel of the General Staff College Service Detachment which will be stationed at Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C., and will consist of 150 men, divided as follows:

White: Two master signal electricians, 3 regimental ser-

geants major, 4 battalion sergeants major, 1 first sergeant,

6 sergeants, 10 corporals, 3 cooks, 50 privates first class,

41 privates; total, 130.

Colored: Two sergeants, 4 corporals, 14 privates first class,

10 privates; total, 30.

II.—Gives the apportionment of enlisted men, Coast Artil-

lery Corps, exclusive of enlisted specialists and bands, and

reserves, Par. 8, G.O. 62, War D., 1917, and substitutes there-

for new tables. There is a total of 28,527 men, and 1,784

ratings allowed.

PASSPORTS, INVENTIONS AND PATENTS, ETC.

G.O. 96, July 30, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Passports for Army officials visiting foreign countries.—Par. 1, 2 and 3, Sec. IV., G.O. 76, War D., 1917, are amended by inserting after the word "ship" each time it occurs therein the words "or aircraft."

II.—Status of members of the Marine Corps who have been

detached for service with the Army.

III.—Relates to care of compensable insane.

IV.—Transfer of the Inventions Section from the War Plans

Division to the Operations Division, General Staff.—I. Sec.

V., G.O. 39, War D., 1918, is rescinded.

2. In G.O. 80, War D., 1918, omit (2) of subparagraph a,

f. Inventions and supervision of research in equipment and

war material.

3. In the chart accompanying G.O. 50, War D., 1918, omit

the words "Research" and "Inventions," under "Director of

War Plans Division, War Plans Branch," and add the word

"Inventions" under "Director of Operations Division, Equip-

ment Branch."

4. Hereafter all communications relating to inventions, in-

cluding suggestions, ideas, or plans of operation, submitted to

the Government for inspection, test, or sale, received from

any source, including the public and any office of the War

Department, staff corps, supply department, or any headquarters

in the Military Establishment, will be referred directly to "the Inventions Section, Operations Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C."

Those desiring to present their ideas or

inventions in person should be referred to the same agency

and address. All men belonging to the Service who have

ideas for improvements in any of the material are notified to

submit their descriptions of the same freely.

V.—Inventions and Patents.—Sec. IV., G.O. 25, War D.,

1918, with reference to patenting inventions made by officers

and others in the military service of the United States is

revised.

1. It has come to the attention of the Secretary of War

that inventions relating to military affairs made by officers

and others in the military service of the United States and

in the discharge of their official duties are not being patented

by the inventors, but by certain contractors, who embody

these inventions in supplies to the Army, after obtaining

patents in their own names, and are collecting royalties

thereon.

2. The above action is illegal and has resulted in material

loss to the Government. All heads of departments, chiefs of

bureaus, or other agencies of the War Department having to

do with the making and enforcement of contracts will con-

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"TO ORDER ONLY."

(Continued from preceding page.)

as amended by the Act of July 1, 1918, volume 41, second session, 65th Congress (ch. 114, p. 705). [The order publishes the act referred to, which we omit.]

It will be noted by all concerned that wherever inventions have been made by Government employees the Government's right to use such inventions without compensation to the employees or their assignees may be lost because of the above-described illegal practice, and the heads of departments, bureaus, and other agencies will take necessary steps to protect the Government by assisting such employees to establish their rights to inventions and will make full reports of the facts in each case.

Hereafter all communications relating to rights to inventions and patents originating in the military service, other than the Staff Corps and supply bureaus, will be referred to the Patents Section, Purchase Branch, Office of the Director of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C., except that communications relating to inventions or devices submitted to the Government for inspection, test, sale, or opinion, from a technical standpoint, received from any source in any office under the War Department shall be referred, as heretofore, directly to the Inventions Section, Operations Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C.

G.O. 14, AUG. 16, 1919, SOUTH PACIFIC COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

1. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions War Department dated the 15th instant, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the South Pacific Coast Artillery District.

2. Upon relinquishing command of the South Pacific Coast Artillery District, the undersigned desires to express to the officers of the staff individually and to the members of the office force, his high appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties during the short period that he has commanded the district.

F. S. STRONG, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 15, AUG. 17, 1919, SOUTH PACIFIC COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

By virtue of seniority the undersigned hereby assumes command of the South Pacific Coast Artillery District.

IRA A. HAYNES, Colonel, C.A.C.

G.O. 22, AUG. 6, 1919, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Major George R. Hicks, Inf., is announced as department morale officer, Hawaiian Dept., vice Major Milton R. Fisher, Cav., relieved, and will proceed to Honolulu and take station.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. R. L. Howze will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report by telegraph upon arrival to the commanding general, Southern Dept., for assignment to duty in command of the El Paso district. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Brig. Gen. F. Parker, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A. only, Oct. 30, 1919. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Brig. Gen. J. B. Erwin is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A. only, to take effect Sept. 1, 1919. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Brig. Gen. J. B. Erwin (col., Cav.) is assigned to 6th Cav. and upon the arrival of Major Gen. R. L. Howze, U.S.A., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Brig. Gen. G. W. McIver is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A. only, to take effect Aug. 31, 1919. General McIver will repair to Washington for assignment to recruiting duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Brig. Gen. J. H. Rice is honorably discharged as brig. gen., U.S.A. only, to take effect Sept. 15, 1919. General Rice will repair to Washington for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARSH, C.S.

Col. S. G. Shartle, G.S., to duty in the War Plans Division, General Staff, with station in Washington. (Aug. 22, War D.)

The following officers of the General Staff Corps are assigned to duty as chiefs of staff of the departments indicated below. Upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted them, they will repair to Washington for temporary duty for a period of approximately two weeks, and upon completion of this duty will proceed to proper stations for duty: Col. W. Weigel, Eastern Dept.; Col. E. Wittemeyer, Western Dept.; Col. W. A. Holbrook, Southern Dept.; Col. S. G. Shartle, Northeastern Dept.; Major E. N. DeArmond, Southeastern Dept.; Major Gen. E. A. Helmick, Central Dept. (Aug. 22, War D.)

The following officers of the General Staff Corps are relieved from their present duties, to take effect upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted them, and will repair to Washington for duty, with station in Washington, D.C.: Col. W. L. Lassiter, J. B. Allison, J. L. DeWitt, Lieut. Col. B. N. Wells, M. C. Smith, E. T. Donnelly, Majors M. B. Stewart, W. M. Fasset, C. King, W. B. Burtt, W. Bryden. (Aug. 22, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the General Staff Corps in the grades indicated: In the grade of colonel—Col. W. A. Holbrook, Cav., W. Weigel, E. Wittemeyer, E. A. Helmick (major gen., U.S.A.) and P. Murray, Inf., W. L. Lassiter, F.A., W. B. Burtt and W. Bryden. (Aug. 22, War D.)

In the grade of lieutenant colonel—Lieut. Col. H. O. Williams (colonel, Inf.) and B. N. Wells, Inf., M. C. Smith, C. King, J. B. Allison (colonel, Signal Corps), J. L. DeWitt (colonel, Inf.) and W. B. Burtt, Inf., W. L. Westervelt, E. H. DeArmond and W. Dryden, F.A. In the grade of captain—Capt. R. H. Kimball, Cav. (colonel, Cav.), Col. P. Murray, Lieut. Col. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., Major W. I. Westervelt and Col. R. H. Kimball will remain on their present duties. (Aug. 22, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. A. Booth, A.G.D., is relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Major H. H. Aveline, A.G.D., to Washington for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's Office, Washington: Major H. C. Miller, F.A.C., Capts. L. P. Hodnett, T. E. Riles, 1st Lieuts. W. H. Cranton and J. C. Bethea, Jr., A.G.D., 2d Lieuts. E. W. Keller, Inf., H. E. Malloy, A.D.D. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. T. Donnelly, adj. gen., is relieved from detail in the A.G.D. (Aug. 22, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Officers of J.A.G. report to duty as follows: Col. W. S. Weeks, J.A., to Charleston, S.C., to Southeastern Dept. as department judge advocate; Col. H. M. Morrow, to the J.A.G., with a view to take the special course at the General Staff College; Major W. H. Pace to the acting J.A.G. of the Army. (Aug. 22, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major C. H. Daniels, I.G.D., is detailed as assistant district military inspector of the R.O.T.C., district No. 4, for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. P. Wuttke to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. G. Thompson to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. A. A. Padmore to New Orleans; 1st Lieut. J. M. Murphy to Washington; 1st Lieut. S. E. Bear to Washington; 1st Lieut. C. H. Selover to Camp Sherman, Ohio. (Aug. 20, War D.)

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Capt. C. L. Stevenson, Q.M.C. (capt., Cav.), is relieved from detail in the Q.M.C. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers to San Francisco and report to the zone supply officer for duty: Capt. G. Chaplin and C. W. Fountain, Q.M.C. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Capt. of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: L. Barton to N.Y. city; C. F. Bremermann and his assistants, 2d Lieuts. J. M. Fisher, O.D., and R. A. Dunn, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; J. F. Richardson, Q.M.C., will take station at Washington, D.C., to report to Chief of Construction Division; J. E. Markham to Washington, take station there, duty with Chief of Construction Division; L. H. Moes to Washington, D.C.; G. C. Burton to Camp Dodge, Iowa; W. Ackerman to Washington; A. L. Barber to Camp Shelby, Miss. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. B. Wainwright to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Simpson to Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Edwards to N.Y. City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Warlick to Washington; 2d Lieut. R. A. Maxwell to Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. G. R. Kitchen, Q.M.C., Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty as disbursing officer, relieving 2d Lieut. S. P. Robinson, Q.M.C., who will remain at that station until further orders. (Aug. 13, S.D.)

Q.M.S., Sr.G., D. L. Parsons, Q.M.C. (attached to Co. M, Casual Battalion), placed upon the retired list at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and home. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class G. Schneider, Camp Supply Det., Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Camp Merritt, N.J., and will proceed home. (Aug. 22, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. M. Smith to Fort McDowell, Calif.; Lieut. Col. H. D. Thomason to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Major F. B. Granger to Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.; Major G. E. Lentini to Hoboken, N.J.; Major L. M. Van Meter to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; Major J. S. C. Field to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field; Major C. L. Scott to Fayetteville, N.C., Camp Bragg; Major A. M. Lehman to Millington, Tenn., Camp Field; Major C. L. Magee to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Major H. L. Stickney to Washington, D.C.; Major L. E. Innman to Fort McDowell, Calif.; Capt. J. P. Thorne to New York, 461 Eighth avenue; Capt. H. C. Burrell to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. D. Griss to Muscle Shoals, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 2; 1st Lieut. G. E. O'Grady to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; 1st Lieut. E. L. Lawson to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field; 1st Lieut. A. C. Field to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. G. Snow to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; Major W. J. Olds to Oteen, N.C., General Hospital No. 19; Major H. G. Humphreys to Fort Terry, N.Y.; Major C. W. Hoffman to Des Moines, Iowa; Major R. W. Whittier to San Francisco, Calif.; Major W. O. Wetmore to Fort Bliss, Texas; Capts. O. R. Brown and M. L. Shelby to San Francisco for transportation to Manila; Capt. E. M. Johnson to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Capt. F. L. Darrow to Arcadia, Calif., Army Balloon School, Ross Field; 1st Lieut. J. E. Gross to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. J. Rudbeck to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. H. G. Johnson to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Manila; 1st Lieut. E. K. Holt to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Henderson to San Francisco for transportation to Philippines on transport sailing Oct. 5, 1919; 1st Lieut. G. F. Rendleman to San Francisco for transportation to Siberia on transport sailing Oct. 5, 1919; 1st Lieut. G. B. Kent to San Francisco for transportation to Siberia on transport sailing Oct. 5; 1st Lieut. R. Shoemaker, 3d, to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Panama on transport sailing Sept. 2, 1919; 1st Lieut. H. W. Stone to San Francisco for transportation to Hawaiian Islands on transport sailing Oct. 5. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. C. McDonald to West Point, N.Y.; Col. D. W. Harmon to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; Lieut. Col. F. H. Foucar to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as C.O. of department laboratory, Eastern Dept.; Major G. E. Parisian to Rockford, Ill., 6th Div., Camp Grant; Major S. S. Johnson to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Major H. L. Conner to Oteen, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Major R. R. B. Jacks to Fort Riley, Kas., 7th Div., Camp Funston; Capt. H. S. Chase to Fort Logan, Colo.; Capt. W. E. Leonard to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; Capt. B. Fain to Sacramento, Calif., Mather Field. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital, for duty: Col. A. S. Bowen; Major J. Casper. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Colon, N.J., Hospital No. 3, for duty: Capts. E. Henes, Jr., and T. M. Sanders. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. L. Foster about Sept. 1 to Des Moines, Iowa, 4th Div., Camp Dodge, as div. surgeon; Lieut. Col. J. S. Fox to Erie Proving Ground, Ohio; Lieut. Col. H. McC. Snyder to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. S. A. Levey to Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Ray to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, General Hospital No. 26. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. P. H. Clarke, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. F. L. K. Lafamme, D.C., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. H. Buchler to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; Capt. J. E. Schaefer to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. A. E. Anthony to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Capt. R. D. Ledbetter, D.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for further observation and treatment. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. Jensen, D.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Officers of V.C. to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty: Capt. J. R. Mahaffy, 2d Lieut. H. Schreck. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Capt. D. S. Robertson, V.C., to Monterey, Calif., for duty. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Resignation by S. D. Stroly, V.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and assistant veterinarian (probationary second lieut., Reg. Army) is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major T. Bitterman, San.C., to Surgeon General of Army for duty in U.S. Army Medical Museum. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Major W. A. Holbrook, Cav., to Surgeon General of Army for duty in U.S. Army Medical Museum. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Major R. H. Kimball, Cav., to Surgeon General of Army for duty in U.S. Army Medical Museum. (Aug. 22, War D.)

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SAFETY and INTEREST

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Chaplain F. A. Seifert to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Aug. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST—First Lieut. J. K. Egan, 1st Cav., to San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

5TH—Capt. F. P. Stretton, 5th Cav., attached to the 14th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is assigned to duty in the office of the Department Intelligence Officer, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 9, S.D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. W. A. McCain, Cav., to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty with Military Intelligence Division. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. C. F. Martin to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France, as a student at Ecole de Guerre, for the two-year course beginning Nov. 1, 1919; Lieut. Col. D. D. Gregory to Washington; Major J. W. Noble is assigned to 8th Cavalry and to Marfa, Texas; Major W. T. Bahr is attached to 15th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Hazard is assigned to 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Major H. R. Crile is assigned to the 4th Cav. and Fort Ringgold, Texas; Capt. J. B. Oberon to Camp Jesup, Ga.; 1st Lieut. T. Brady, Jr., to the recruiting officer, 461 Eighth avenue, N.Y. City. (Aug. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. P. H. Sherwood, Cav., is assigned to 6th Cav. and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. F. Dewhurst, Cav. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by H. S. Cook, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. L. Snelling, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. G. A. Russell, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. D. C. Ramsey, Cav. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. D. McC. McKell (capt., C.A.G.) to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for station; Col. A. P. S. Hyde to Chief of Coast Art.; Major J. K. Forman to Washington; 1st Lieut. E. S. Ott is assigned to 8th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Temple, attached to M.T.C. and to Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. H. Sutton transferred to U.S.A. General Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. T. N. Ide to Camp Taylor, Ky. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Field Art. officers to camps indicated for duty: Capt. L. Watson, 11th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Elder, 12th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Capt. R. E. Crotty, F.A., to Washington, D.C., in accordance with Special Regs. No. 1, as amended, to determine his suitability for permanent appointment in the Regular Army. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers to Washington to duty with the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff: Col. L. H. McKinlay and Major B. F. Hyatt. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. G. LeR. Irwin is assigned to 82d F.A., and to join at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas; Lieut. Col. B. S. Granger to Fort Sill, Okla.; Major S. Bacon, now at Camp Bowie, Texas, is assigned to command of the ordnance depot at that camp; Capt. G. E. Brower, F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas; Capt. R. C. Gillies is assigned to 8th F.A. and to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. H. Humann to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. Randall, Jr., is assigned to 82d F.A., and to Camp Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. B. N. Martin to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieut. L. P. Baker to Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. A. Roberson to Washington; Lieut. Col. K. P. Lord to Washington; Major J. A. Lester (captain, Q.M.C.) to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty as his assistant; Major G. J. Downing to Camp Holabird, Md., M.T. School, for taking the officers' course, beginning Sept. 15; Major W. L. Alf to Washington; Capt. B. Fleming to Camp Bragg, N.C.; Capt. G. F. H. Delamer to 11th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. E. W. Behn to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; 1st Lieut. V. A. Dash, Jr., is assigned to 4th F.A. and to Camp Stanley, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. A. Cranford to 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas; 1st Lieut. R. B. Bagby to Langley Field, Hampton, Va. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. A. G. Fisher to Monadnock Bldg., Third and Market sts., San Francisco, Calif.; Col. W. H. Rucker to Camp Knox, Ky.; Lieut. Col. H. S. Clarkson to Camp Travis, Texas; Major V. Meyer to Washington; Major H. L. McBride to Warsaw, Poland, American Legation, for temporary duty until arrival of Major M. J. McBride, F.A. Upon completion of this duty Major McBride will return to his proper station; 2d Lieut. R. A. Holmes at Camp Dodge, Iowa, is assigned to 13th F.A. at that camp. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. D. W. Barton to Oteo, N.C., and Hospital No. 19 for treatment. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. S. P. Griffitts, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by C. B. Arthur, Jr., F.A., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

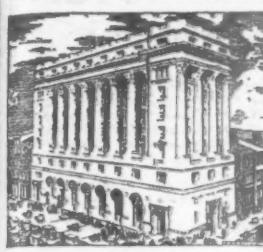
Resignation by A. H. Douglass, F.A., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.C.A. to duty as follows: Col. O. Hope to Fort Monroe, Va., to duty with 30th Art. Brig., C.A.O.; Col. W. H. Monroe to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for station and duty; Major P. Hardaway to coast defences of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Col. J. P. Terrell, C.A.C. (capt., C.A.C.), is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Dept. (Aug. 23, War D.)



First Lieut. C. H. Cuppett, C.A.C., to Oahu, Hawaii, on transport sailing from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1920. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. A. Ruggles from duty as military attache, Austria, to Washington to Director of Military Intelligence for temporary duty; Lieut. Col. H. A. Bagg to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieuts. R. S. Hear and J. J. Johnson, C.A., to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground; 2d Lieut. C. M. Hutchinson to Buffalo, N.Y., for duty in connection with re-cruising. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. G. Mauldin to Port Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of the coast defenses of Pensacola; Capt. C. L. Cooke to Port Barrancas, Fla., for classification and assignment; 1st Lieut. J. B. C. Sibley to Fort Du Pont, Del. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Resignation by H. Dunwoody, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary colonel and captain (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by W. B. Killough, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Resignation by J. C. Hawkins, C.A.C., as temporary captain and first lieut. (Reg. Army), is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Resignation by M. W. Pollock, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Resignations by J. D. Ayres, H. M. Krohn, S. H. Franklin and J. H. Van Schoick, C.A.C., of their commissions as temporary first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. L. W. Taylor, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D—Capt. A. M. Shearer, 3d Inf., to Del Rio, Texas, to 1st Battalion, 3d Inf., for duty. (Aug. 8, S.D.)

14TH—Major O. N. Bradley, 14th Inf., to Minneapolis, Minn., for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. K. Wright to the 2d Inf., Camp Kearny, Calif.; Lieut. Col. G. C. Lewis (capt., Inf.), upon his demotion to the grade of captain, is assigned to the 29th Inf. and to Fort Brady, Mich.; Col. W. E. Welsh to Washington to chief Military Bureau; Major X. F. Blawert to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; Major G. A. Shannon is attached to 1st Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Washington; Capt. T. A. Harris to Camp Dodge, Iowa, to duty with 4th Div.; Capt. T. J. Griffin is assigned to the 62d Inf. and to Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. F. R. Parker (1st lieut.) is assigned to the 22d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y.; Capt. H. D. Birks is assigned to 52d Inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. R. T. Snow to Washington to duty with Mil. Int. Div., General Staff; Capt. C. F. Andrews to the 13th Inf., Camp Merritt, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Wilbur is assigned to 13th Inf. and to Camp Merritt, N.J. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Col. E. K. Sterling, Inf., is attached to 14th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will join upon expiration of his present leave. (Aug. 12, S.D.)

Officers from War Prison Barracks, No. 2, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., are assigned to 46th Inf. and will report to the C.O., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty; Capts. E. H. Cotcher and J. N. McClure, Inf. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. B. Burnett, Inf., is assigned to 53d Inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. V. D. Roberts, Inf., U.S.A., is dropped from the rolls of the Army, Aug. 20, 1919, for desertion. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. P. B. Peyton, Inf., to Faribault, Minn.; Col. G. F. Baitzell is relieved from duty at the General Staff College; Lieut. Col. G. Dillman (captain, Cav.) is assigned to the 8th Cavalry and to Marfa, Texas; Lieut. Col. W. J. Morrissey is assigned to 11th Inf. and to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Lieut. Col. J. A. Willis to Washington; Major C. A. Ross, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.; Major H. B. Fliske to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty with 29th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Kelly to Boston College, Boston, Mass.; Capt. F. E. Ambrose to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; Capt. H. L. Evans, Inf. (lieutenant colonel, Inf.), is detailed for duty to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in Q.M.C., and will report to Washington; Capt. A. K. Polhemus to 45th Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. C. J. Rounds to Camp Benning, Ga.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Richardson is assigned to 54th Inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; 2d Lieut. J. Simmons is detailed for duty with Judge Advocate General's Department and to Hoboken, N.J. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Officers to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for assignment to 4th Div.: Capts. D. B. Simpson and F. L. Hyatt, Inf. (Aug. 21, War D.)

The following officers, Inf., are relieved from duty at the General Staff School: Col. J. B. Allison and Major M. B. Stewart. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. P. W. Baade to 80 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; Major H. D. Strack to Brownsville, Texas; Major G. deG. Catlin is assigned to 13th Inf. and to Camp Merritt, N.J.; Capt. R. N. Hamilton with his assistants, 1st Lieut. J. B. Jiskra, A.S., and 2d Lieut. A. F. Seidel, Q.M.C., to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. T. F. Hardin as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Iowa State A. & M. College, Ames, Iowa; Capt. F. A. Markee to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to 49th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Kennedy to Baltimore, Md., 16 St. Paul street; Lieut. A. C. Simond with Advocate General's Dept., Camp Lee, Va. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. J. G. Fogarty, Inf., to C.G., Eastern Dept., Governors Island, N.Y., for discharge. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. M. Little, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Atlanta Public High Schools, Atlanta, Ga.; Lieut. Col. D. Settle is detailed as inspector-instructor, Kansas National Guard, and to Topeka, Kas.; Major E. J. Robbins is detailed for duty with M.T.C. and to Camp Mills; Major S. A. Merrell to assistant district military inspector, R.O.T.C., district No. 9, room 312, Kansas City, Mo.; Major A. M. Ellis is assigned to 55th Inf. and to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. F. R. Parker to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. W. C. Phillips to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. M. Erwin is assigned to 44th Inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Regt. Supply Sergt. W. Winters, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Resignation by E. S. Donoho, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by W. P. Driskell, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignations by R. B. Gibson and W. M. Amerine, Inf., of their commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignations by F. M. Dudley, Inf., of their commissions as officers of Army are accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. F. G. Noble and 2d Lieut. W. C. Cooley, Inf., of their commissions as officers of Army is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by W. P. Driskell, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Resignation by P. G. Corker, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Resignation by F. W. Hackett, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Resignation by F. L. Scott, Jr., Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Resignation by R. C. Flewelling, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Resignations by R. P. Mahon, Jr., and G. G. Bell, Inf., of their commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. W. Burton, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. L. Seales, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. O. Hope to Fort Monroe, Va., to duty with 30th Art. Brig., C.A.O.; Col. W. H. Monroe to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for station and duty; Major P. Hardaway to coast defences of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Col. J. P. Terrell, C.A.C. (capt., C.A.C.), is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Dept. (Aug. 23, War D.)

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PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. T. F. Moran, P.S., retired, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from further active duty Aug. 31 to home. (Aug. 20, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. S. S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment, relieved from detail in Q.M.C. Captain Bryant will remain on present duty.

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of the Governor of the Panama Canal, the commanding general Panama Canal Dept., one officer each from the Panama Canal Administration and the Panama Canal Dept., to be designated by the Governor and the commanding general respectively, is appointed to meet at Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, to determine the present value of all fixed Government property and improvements in the post of Camp Otis (village of Las Cascadas), and the value of such parts of the said fixed property and improvements as were derived at source from appropriations for the construction and operation of the Panama Canal, and from appropriations for fortification, support and maintenance of the Military Establishment respectively. (Aug. 23, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. J. R. M. Taylor, U.S.A., retired, from further active duty Aug. 31, 1919, to home. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Col. G. E. Bushnell, retired, from further active duty Sept. 15, to home. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. S. Frost, retired, from further active duty Aug. 31, to home. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Major C. M. Allen, U.S.A., from further active duty Aug. 31, to home. (Aug. 22, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. W. F. Gerth, Chem. War. Ser., to Lakehurst, N.J., Proving Ground for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Major W. W. Wise, C.W.S., to Edgewood, Md., Arsenal for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. S. DeVore, M.T.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Leavenworth on first available transport to sail after Aug. 24; Lieut. Col. S. A. Campbell to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. A. E. Higgins to Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. H. M. Dent to Camp Normoyle, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. L. C. Mahoney to Fort Mason, San Francisco; 1st Lieut. A. W. Hubbard to Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.J.; 1st Lieut. S. Bordner to Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Vaughan to Camp Normoyle, Texas; 2d Lieut. B. B. Slosberg to Boston, Mass., for duty with department motor transport officer. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Major W. C. Mahoney to Camp Jesup, Ga.; Capt. G. J. Jefferson to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. C. G. Percival to Colonie, N.J., Hospital No. 3; 1st Lieut. Major E. Little to Camp Holabird, Md.; 1st Lieut. P. V. Keating to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; 2d Lieut. L. Vezina to Camp Jesup, Ga. (Aug. 22, War D.)

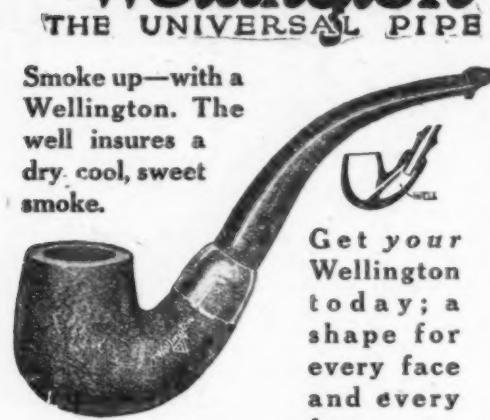
First Lieut. W. C. Conner, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. J. C.

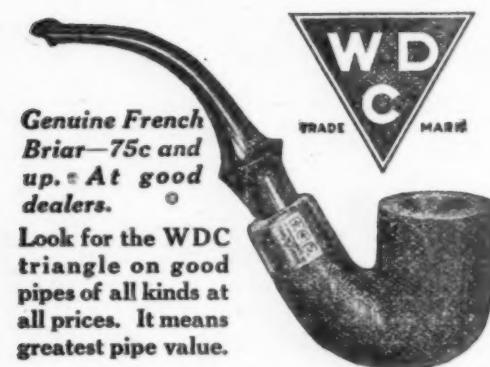
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(Continued from preceding page.)

respective stations as indicated below: Col. S. B. McIntyre, Inf., Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. J. Q. A. Brett, Q.M.C., Newport News; V. C. H. Errington, Q.M.C., St. Louis Mo.; F. P. Holcomb, Q.M.C., Omaha, Neb.; Majors J. L. Beattie, Q.M.C., Baltimore; E. I. Sharp, Q.M.C., New Orleans, La.; W. D. Dabney, J.M.C., El Paso, Texas. (Aug. 22, War Dept.)

First Sergt. Stanislaw Mekosz, 2d Co., War Prison Barracks Guard, placed upon the retired list at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and home. (Aug. 22, War Dept.)

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. John Q. Wells, Air Ser., U.S.A., was brought before a G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Feb. 13, 1919, and convicted of having made a false statement to his superior officer, with having officially submitted to him a bank book which he knew contained false entries, and with having drawn checks on a bank where he had no account. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 234, War Dept., July 19, 1919.)

Capt. John A. Cervena, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., on Jan. 16, 1919, of having received from a Q.M. sergeant \$500 for the purpose of influencing his decision in the purchase of supplies for the general mess and the officers' mess at Camp Meiggs, and with having borrowed \$300 from the same enlisted man. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for two years. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand to be administered by commanding general, Eastern Department, restriction to the limits of his post for six months, and forfeiture of \$50 per month pay for like period. (G.C.M.O. 241, War Dept., July 22, 1919.)

Lieut. Walter K. Lane, M.T. Corps, U.S.A., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on April 22, 1919, of having made a false statement in making an application for War Risk insurance, of having committed bigamy and of having made a false statement to his superior officer. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for three years. The President reduced the term of imprisonment to eighteen months. (G.C.M.O. 243, War Dept., July 23, 1919.)

Capt. York Coleman, 158th Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at headquarters, 40th Div., American E.F., Revinay, France, on Dec. 20, 1918, and convicted of having made statements to his commanding officer and to other officers, of having issued fraudulent checks of his company fund, of having made a false statement to the Adjutant General of the Army and embezzling funds of his company. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army and confined at hard labor for two years. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 246, War Dept., July 25, 1919.)

By direction of the President, the unexecuted portion of the sentence of Lieut. Daniel R. Rucker, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., in G.C.M.O. 30, G.H.Q., American E.F., May 29, 1919, is rescinded. (G.C.M.O. 248, War Dept., July 25, 1919.)

Lieut. James F. Carr, U.S. Guards, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Dix, N.J., on Feb. 20, 1919, of having liquor in his possession, of being drunk in uniform, of aiding a civilian who had bought liquor for him to escape punishment and of having made a false statement concerning the purchase of liquor. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand to be administered by commanding general, Camp Dix, restriction to the limits of his post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month pay for the same period. (G.C.M.O. 252, War Dept., July 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Charles S. Boyd, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on March 31, 1919, of being drunk on duty, of being drunk and disorderly while in uniform and of having intoxicating liquor in his possession. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. The sentence was confirmed by the President. (G.C.M.O. 254, War Dept., July 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Guy R. Northern, Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on May 20, 1919, and convicted of having been drunk while on duty as officer of the day. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. (G.C.M.O. 255, War Dept., July 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Leo Cassel, Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Upton, N.Y., on June 6, 1919, of being A.W.O.L. and of having broken arrest. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand to be administered by officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the station at which the accused may be serving, restriction to the limits of such station for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month pay for like period. (G.C.M.O. 257, War Dept., July 29, 1919.)

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

FLEET STANDING ORDERS.

G.O. 492, July 24, 1919, Navy Dept.

1. The fleet standing orders, Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, issued by the commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet in accordance with his letter of June 25, 1919, are hereby approved and will be followed by all fleets and subdivisions thereof as a basis for fleet operations. Modification of these standing orders will not be made without the approval of the department.

2. Recommendations for changes in the foregoing standing orders, or for new standing orders, will be submitted to the Chief of Naval Operations for approval and adoption by the department.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

DUTIES OF FLEET CHAPLAINS AND CHAPLAINS.

G.O. 493, July 29, 1919, Navy Dept.

1. The duties of the fleet chaplain shall be as follows: (a) To inspect the work of the chaplains at frequent intervals; (b) to advise, counsel and offer suggestions to the chaplains of the fleet concerning their work; (c) to arrange for services on board ships that do not carry chaplains; also for interchange of chaplains of the different faiths so as to provide services for all; (d) to call frequent meetings of chaplains of the fleet for conference, discussion and adjustment of the matters pertaining to their work; (e) at the end of each quarter he shall make a written report to the Bureau of Navigation concerning the chaplains and their work.

2. The duties of chaplains as prescribed by Art. 3101, Navy Regulations, 1913, shall be augmented by the addition of the following paragraphs:

(7) Before the ship reaches port he shall ascertain the names of the men on board whose families reside in the immediate neighborhood of said port, and, after conference with the men, if they so desire, he shall pay an official call on their homes, thereby establishing a feeling of good will between the ship and the home.

(8) He shall report to the commanding officer the names of the families visited.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 20, 1919.

Vice Admiral A. Gleaves det. comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force Sept. 1, 1919, to Comdr.-in-Chief Asiatic Fleet.

Capt.: C. B. Morgan det. command U.S.S. Imperator, to duty as comdr. Transport Force; De W. Blamer det. as chief of staff Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet, to chief of staff, Asiatic Fleet; H. O. Stickney det. Board Insp. and Survey, Navy Dept., to member board to survey vessels on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Calif.

Comdr.: G. T. Swasey to command U.S.S. Badger; G. W. Kenyon to command U.S.S. Talbot; F. T. Burkhardt to duty Culgoa.

Comdr. (M.C.) D. C. Cather to Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr.: S. Picking to U.S.S. Fulton in conn. ex-German submarine U-111; H. M. Bestwick to duty Neptune; S. C. Feen rev. orders det. present duty, R.A.D.; A. L. Livingston det. duty Lake Lasang; R.A.D.; L. O. Wieth det. duty Lake Isewaya, R.A.D.; T. Osborne mod. of orders Aug. 12 to extent report Aug. 19.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): J. A. Bass to U.S.S. Camden; D. H. Noble to U.S.S. Dixie.

Lieut. Comdr. (S.C.) W. R. Van Buren to U.S.S. Florida as supply off.

Lieuts.: J. H. Lawson to aid on staff and flag lieut. Comdr.-in-Chief Asiatic Fleet; W. H. Fehchter to aid on staff Comdr.-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet; J. M. Kirkpatrick to Nav. Sta., New Orleans, La.; M. Burke to U.S.S. Florida; F. Hansen to U.S.S. Arizona; P. C. Wolf to 5th Nav. Dist. conn. with inps. of coatl; B. W. Lambert to U.S.S. South Dakota; F. S. Conner to U.S.S. Talbot; C. H. Mott rev. orders det. present duty, R.A.D.; F. J. Shaw to Long Beach; W. G. Connally to duty Arrethusa.

Lieuts. (M.C.): C. W. Eley to Nav. Hosp., Paris Island, S.C.; J. H. Toland to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; C. L. Haines to Naval Academy; W. A. Morgan to Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; J. C. Taylor to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.; R. M. Furlong to U.S.S. New Jersey; F. O. Smith to U.S.S. Fulton; C. W. Rose to U.S.S. Nevada.

Lieuts. (S.C.): A. R. Schofield to supply off. U.S.S. South Carolina; H. Atwood to div. supply off. Des. Squad. 3, Atlantic Fleet; T. P. Calhoun to div. supply off. Des. Squad. 3, Atlantic Fleet; P. McC. Browder to div. supply off. Des. Squad. 3, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieuts. (I.G.): W. J. Slattery, R.S. at New York, rev. orders Aug. 6; L. J. Hall, R.S. at New York, rev. orders det. present duty, R.A.D.; W. J. Clark, R.S. at New York, rev. orders det. present duty, R.A.D.; W. J. Slattery to duty R.S. at New York; R. P. Helm to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Moody and as engr. off. when commd.; G. Grosch to U.S.S. Sagamore; T. Elliott, R.S. at New York, rev. orders det. present duty, R.A.D.; P. G. Burnham rev. orders det. duty Northern Pacific, continuo treatment Nav. Hosp., New York; W. J. Slattery, Rijndam, rev. orders of Aug. 5; E. M. Nevins, R.S. at New York, rev. orders det. present duty, R.A.D.; W. L. Morgan, Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass., rev. orders Aug. 16; W. K. Faulkner rev. orders det. duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va., R.A.D.

Ensigns: J. W. Thomas rev. orders det. duty Lake Lassang, R.A.D.; H. L. Jones rev. orders det. duty Lake Owyeha, R.A.D.; F. Kirchmann rev. orders det. duty Lake Owyeha, R.A.D.; A. A. Feder to Nav. Hosp., New York; H. A. Tybure, R.A.D.; A. W. Mall to duty Graf Waldersee; L. M. Conradson to duty Long Beach; C. H. Kay to duty Kittery; M. Roekel to duty Houston; A. D. Olsen to duty Arrethusa; L. E. Tappan to U.S.S. Yarnell; P. G. Haas to U.S.S. Luce; D. B. Hyde to U.S.S. George Washington under instruction; L. B. Miller to U.S.S. Culgoa; H. J. Hanna to U.S.S. Maddox; R. W. Nicholas to U.S.S. Maddox.

Ensigns (S.C.) A. W. Urquhart to supply off. U.S.S. Long Beach.

Guns.: J. Parker to U.S.S. Huntington; C. C. Moore to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hovey and as torp. off. when commd.

Btsn. H. W. Honeck to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Vireo and on board when commd.

Mack R. A. Schiffman, Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass., to U.S.S. South Dakota.

Chief Pay Clerk E. H. Offley to duty President Grant.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 21, 1919.

Vice Admiral W. L. Rodgers det. comdr.-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, to command Div. 1, Asiatic Fleet.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley det. command Div. 4, U.S. Fleet, to comdr. Des. Squadrons 2 and 4, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. W. T. Tarrant det. command U.S.S. Marblehead, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Comdr.: W. J. Giles to Transport Force, Hoboken, N.J.; G. D. Johnstone to command U.S.S. Tallahassee; L. J. Wallace to command U.S.S. Martha Washington.

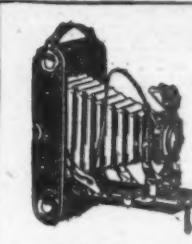
Comdr. (S.C.) W. C. Fite to aid on staff and fleet paymaster Comdr.-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. M. Doyle to aid comdt. 12th Naval Dist.; W. R. Smith to conn. f.o. Stansbury and in command when commd. revoked, to U.S.S. Utah as 1st lieut.; Van Valkenburg to duty Alabama.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): W. H. Michael to Marine Expeditionary Forces, Santo Domingo; S. D. Hart to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) J. V. McAlpin to U.S.S. South Dakota.

Lieuts.: I. Schlossbach to command U.S.S. K-8; H. A. Turner to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Farragut and on board when commd.; H. T. Barr to U.S.S. Michigan; C. R. Danneman to U.S.S. Niagara as exec. off.; B. David to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 13 and in command when commd.; A. H. Hawley to 5th Naval Dist. conn. inspection of coal; A. M. Clawson to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; G. H. Ackerman to duty Black Arrow, to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; J. F. Johnson, office of dist. supervisor, to duty Long Beach.



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Lieuts. (M.C.): E. F. Mullaly to U.S.S. North Dakota; W. F. McAnally to U.S.S. Isabel; O. Davis to Nav. Sta., Virgin Islands; L. Iverson to U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Lieuts. (D.C.): W. T. Davidson to Marine Barracks, Paris Island; J. A. Flynn to Marine Barracks, Paris Island.

Lieut. (S.C.): J. F. Loba to div. supply off. Des. Squad. 3, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (I.G.): L. E. Orvis to conn. f.o. U.S.S. John Francis Burns and as watch off. when commd.; O. H. H. Strack to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Jacob Jones and as watch off. when commd.; J. H. Alvis to U.S.S. Badger; J. W. Easton to Office Naval Communication, Navy Dept.; P. M. Flagg to duty Jupiter; E. J. Harwood to duty Jupiter; W. F. Lakeman to command Easthampton; E. M. Siocum to duty on board Easthampton; C. L. Brown to Mars.

Lieut. (J.G.): F. L. McFadden to U.S.S. Dixie.

Ensigns: P. K. Sterling to U.S.S. Virginia; E. B. Howell to U.S.S. Oklahoma; W. H. Roberts to U.S.S. Nevada; S. Scott to U.S.S. Arizona; H. S. Van Buren to U.S.S. Florida; R. E. Robinson to U.S.S. North Dakota; R. P. Glass to U.S.S. South Dakota; S. E. Eikenberry to U.S.S. Saturn; P. F. Opp to U.S.S. Aaron Ward; J. F. Wilson to U.S.S. George Washington; R. W. Bloody to U.S.S. George Washington; P. L. Emerson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Meyer and as engr. off. when commd.; J. A. Durys to Naval Communications, Navy Dept.; A. P. Throm to 5th Naval Dist.; B. Bouldin to duty N.A.S. Cape May, N.J.; D. C. Lunt to duty N.A.S. San Diego, Calif.; H. C. Rogers Aug. 13 assignment to active duty; C. L. Brown to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; O. H. Harer to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Ensigns J. L. Dugas, J. M. Davis and P. G. Dugas to duty Jupiter.

Ensigns J. H. Peterson, O. P. Parrier and C. W. Hamilton to Mars.

Ensigns: R. H. Fleming to Hoxbar; M. W. Hetrick to duty U.S.S. Quincy; A. F. Winslow to temp. command S.C. 109.

Ensigns J. Govoni, W. E. Whitehouse, F. Urban and A. J. Silver to duty on board Easthampton.

Ensign (S.C.) G. P. Smallman to U.S.S. Wyoming as asst. to supply off.

Btsn. F. Harder to U.S.S. Huntington.

Chief Pharm. W. C. Burr to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Gun. I. L. Glenn to Sperry Gyro, Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., under course instruction in fire control instruments.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 22, 1919.

Capt. (U.S.C.G.): F. L. Austin to 3d Nav. Dist.; R. L. Jack to U.S.S. Mercury as exec. off.

Comdr.: J. S. Woods to U.S.S. Vestal as exec. off. and repair off.; E. F. Robinson to duty Patoka.

Comdr. (S.C.) H. W. Browning to fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut.-Comdr.: M. S. Harison mod. of orders Aug. 2; A. Jensen mod. orders July 12.

Lieuts.: C. C. Earle to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; W. E. Snyder to aid and fleet radio off. Asiatic Fleet; J. Smith continue duty U.S.S. Pueblo; O. D. Parker to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Lieuts. (M.C.): S. N. Pierce to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; J. E. Linden to U.S.S. Winslow.

Lieut. (U.S.C.G.) J. N. Heiner to U.S.S. Antigone as watch off.

Lieuts. (I.G.): J. F. Rowan to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; J. F. A. Healey to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; O. F. Hudson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sinclair and as watch off. when commd.; S. A. Jones to Nav. Recruiting Sta., Atlanta, Ga.

Lieuts. (I.G.): D. A. York, R.S. at New York, to duty Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.; C. E. Ervin to duty 4th Nav. Dist.

Ensigns: F. E. Knight det. duty R.S. at New York, R.A.D.; J. D. Lowrie det. duty R.S. at San Francisco, Calif., R.A.D.

Ensigns C. Wilkes, F. W. Roberts, J. P. Rees and G. C. Raeburn det. U.S.S. Rijndam, to U.S.S. South Dakota.

Ensigns: H. B. Parker to U.S.S. Florida; C. C. Anderson to U.S.S. Virginia; W. B. Brown to U.S.S. Finland; M. P. Wilson to Eagle 25'; W. C. Dyer to U.S.S. Connecticut; A. J. MacDonald to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Stansbury and on board under instruction in eng. when commd.; T. O. Kizer to U.S.S. Gridley; J. W. McColl to sub-chaser 120; W. B. Warner, off. Nav. Communication, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C., mod. orders Aug. 1.

Ensign (S.C.) H. A. Rigby to R.S. at Philadelphia as asst. to supply off.

Btsns.: S. H. Sidson to temp. duty 3d Nav. Dist.; T. R. Nelson det. 5th Nav. Dist. R.A.D.; C. E. McBride to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

A.P. Clerk J. D. Whitecar to U.S.S. Alert with supply off.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

C.M.O. 220, July 23, 1919, Navy Dept.

Ensign Paul Beck, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.E., was tried by G.C.M. on June 3, 1919, at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., and was found guilty of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Sentence: To be publicly stripped of the insignia of his rank, to be dismissed from the United States naval service, and to be imprisoned in such prison or penitentiary as the convening authority may designate for twelve years. The sentence was approved.

C.M.O. 221, July 23, 1919, Navy Dept.

Lieut. (I.G.) (T) Joseph F. Caveney, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on June 3, 1919, at the Section Base, Cape May, N.J., and was found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired, and drunkenness.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The sentence was approved.

C.M.O. 222, July 24, 1919, Navy Dept.

Chief Btsn. Lloyd O. Casey, f.o. U.S.N.R.E., was tried by G.C.M. on May 26, 1919, at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., and found guilty of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

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and then to be imprisoned in such prison or penitentiary as the convening authority may designate for a period of twelve years. The sentence was approved.

C.M.O. 223, July 24, 1919, Navy Dept.

Ensign Michael Markiewicz, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on June 2, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Buffalo and found guilty of drunkenness and violation of a lawful general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The sentence was confirmed.

C.M.O. 224, July 24, 1919, Navy Dept.

Capt. Benjamin T. Cripps, U.S.M.C., was tried by G.C.M. on May 17, 1919, at the Marine Barracks, Naval Station, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States, and most fully and honorably acquitted of the following charge:

Charge.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Secretary Daniels in reviewing the proceedings points out that they had been prepared with lack of care, being replete with many irregularities, which, though they do not in themselves invalidate the proceedings, would fully warrant a rewriting of the record were competent stenographic assistance available. Mr. Daniels after citing some of the more flagrant irregularities thus concludes: "The specification in this case alleges a lascivious act on the part of the accused in the Grand Hotel, St. Thomas, on or about Dec. 24, 1918. The evidence shows, both from the testimony of the prosecution's witness and that given by the accused himself, that intoxicating liquor was then and there being indulged in by officers of the naval service immediately preceding the commission of the act alleged against the accused, and to such an extent, while the accused was present that at least one of the officers became intoxicated and was returned to his ship. In view thereof to so place the stamp of approval upon his actions in taking part in such an orgy immediately preceding the time when the act was alleged to have been committed by the accused is, in the opinion of the convening authority, unmerited."

C.M.O. 225, JULY 24, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert H. Allen, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. March 31, 1919, at U.S. Naval Base 7, and was found guilty of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. Sentence—To lose \$50 per month of his pay for six months and to be publicly reprimanded.

The proceedings were returned to the court for revision, as the sentence was adjudged inadequate to the offense found proved. The court decided to adhere to its former findings and sentence. The convening authority, the Commander of the U.S. naval forces in France, in reviewing the proceedings said in part:

"The attention of the court was invited to portions of Naval Courts and Boards, 1917, and the Naval Digest, 1916, showing beyond question that the department considers sentences of public reprimand, especially where joined to other substantial punishment, as undesirable. That a court composed of officers of rank and experience, as was the court in this case, should totally disregard a clearly established policy of the department after having its attention explicitly directed thereto is difficult to comprehend."

"The law imposed upon the court the necessity of adjudging a sentence adequate to the offense found proved. The court is not permitted to afford leniency. It may not even recommend clemency as a body, but such recommendations are privileged to be spread upon the record as by individuals. That so lenient a sentence could be adequate to the offense of 'Knowingly and willfully misappropriating subsistence stores of the United States intended for the military services thereof,' involving as it does moral turpitude, cannot be admitted. It is regretted that the court should hold so lightly the standard of honor among commissioned officers of the Navy.

"Subject to the above remarks, and in order that the accused in this case may not escape punishment, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but, in view of its incompatibility with department policy, that portion of the sentence which involves a public reprimand is remitted."

Secretary Daniels approved the proceedings, findings and sentence.

C.M.O. 226, July 25, 1919, Navy Dept.

Lieut. (j.g.) George W. Knott, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on June 2, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Buffalo and found guilty of drunkenness and of violation of a lawful general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The sentence was confirmed.

C.M.O. 227, July 25, 1919, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr. Oscar G. Ericsson, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on April 3, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Lake Clear and found guilty of the following charges, proved by plea: Drunkenness on duty; drunkenness; conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline; scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service and to be imprisoned in such prison or penitentiary as the convening authority may designate for a period of five years. In view of the previous good records of the accused while in the merchant service and his short service in the naval service, it was recommended that that part of the sentence involving imprisonment be remitted. The Secretary of the Navy reduced the term of imprisonment to one year, and President Wilson confirmed the sentence as mitigated.

C.M.O. 228, July 25, 1919, Navy Dept.

Ensign Paul Norris, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on May 20, 1919, at Hoboken, N.J., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The sentence was confirmed.

C.M.O. 229, July 25, 1919, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Hugh Markey, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on June 21, 1919, at U.S. Naval Port Office, Bordeaux, France, and found guilty of drunkenness on duty, drunkenness, absence from station and duty after leave had expired, and negligence in obeying orders.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service, and to be imprisoned for a period of one year.

The court in consideration of the fact that this officer, at his advanced age, about fifty years, having a family consisting of wife and two children, volunteered his services in time of war, and in view of a previous hard sea life of about twenty-five years, recommended Lieutenant Markey to the clemency of the reviewing authority.

That portion of the sentence relating to confinement was remitted, and President Wilson approved the sentence as mitigated.

C.M.O. 230, July 25, 1919, Navy Dept.

Lieut. (j.g.) Robert W. Dempsey, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on April 22, 1919, at the U.S. Submarine Base, New London, Conn., and found guilty of drunkenness.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The sentence was confirmed.

C.M.O. 232, July 26, 1919, Navy Dept.

Capt. King H. Young, U.S.M.C., was tried by G.C.M. on June 9, 1919, at Camp Deer Point, the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and found guilty of drunkenness and violation of a lawful general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sentence: To lose fifty numbers in his grade and to lose \$50 per month of his pay for six months. The convening authority approved the proceedings and findings. The Major General Commandant placed an indorsement on the record concerning the opinion of the convening authority that the sentence in this case is very inadequate to the offenses found proved.

C.M.O. 238, July 31, 1919, Navy Dept.

Ensign Frank C. Shanahan, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. on June 12, 1919, at U.S. Submarine Base, New London, (Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

Conn., and found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired, drunkenness and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service and to be imprisoned for two years. The sentence was confirmed.

C.M.O. 236, July 31, 1919, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Frank J. Courtney, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on April 26, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn and found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence: To lose thirty numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant, and thirty numbers in his permanent grade of ensign. The sentence was approved.

C.M.O. 238, Aug. 1, 1919, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Ralph F. Skylestad, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on April 26, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn and found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence: To lose thirty numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant, and thirty numbers in his permanent grade of ensign. The sentence was approved.

C.M.O. 239, Aug. 1, 1919, Navy Dept.

Gunner (T) (R) John V. Hughes, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on April 23, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Powhatan and found guilty of drunkenness.

Sentence: To lose \$50 per month of his pay for a period of twelve months. In view of his previous good record and the unanimous recommendation to clemency, the sentence was reduced to the loss of pay adjusted to the loss of \$25 per month for twelve months.

HONORS FOR A.E.F. OFFICERS.

The Distinguished Service Medal or the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded by the Commander-in-Chief, American E.F., by order of the President, to the following officers of the A.E.F. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in France, Belgium or Russia:

G.O. 89, JULY 15, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Col.—Evan Shelby, Q.M.C. Chief of contracts branch, Office of the Chief of Construction Division.

II.—Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Col.—Robert Whitfield, G.S. While on duty with operations branch, Operations Division, Gen. Staff, was charged with a multitude of exacting and very responsible duties.

III.—Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Col.—M. J. Whitson, Q.M.C. In charge of building branch of the construction division of the Army.

IV.—Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Col.—Peter Junkersfeld, Q.M.C. Associate officer in charge of building branch of construction division of Army.

V.—Award, Posthumous, of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Major—Charles F. Cook, Ord. Dept. (deceased). While serving in Ordnance Department was instrumental in organizing divisions dealing with procurement of ordnance material. While serving on General Staff worked out a plan for consolidating of all articles of standard commercial circulation in single purchasing units throughout War Department, upon which basis was built the organization of recent division of purchase, storage and traffic, Gen. Staff.

VI.—Award of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Col.—Kenneth C. Masteller, Gen. Staff. Chief of negative branch, Military Intelligence Div., Gen. Staff; built up and developed counter-espionage service in this country, plant protection service, detection of fraud and graft, and development battalion system.

VII.—Awards of Distinguished-Service Medal.

Major Gens.—Charles S. Farnsworth. Commanded 37th Div. His efficient leadership and military ability were important factors in successful operations in Meuse-Argonne offensive, and later proved their worth when this division served with British forces in Belgium.

William H. Hay, Cav. Commanded 184th Inf. Brig.; showed efficient leadership; promoted to major generalship; took com-

mand of the 28th Div. and contributed to successes attained by the division.

Robert L. Howe, Cav. Commanded 3d Div. on its march to the Rhine and during the occupation of enemy territory.

Charles D. Rhodes, Cav. Commanded artillery brigade in support of 82d Div. during offensive operations of St. Mihiel salient and again in command of an artillery brigade during Meuse-Argonne offensive; later served with distinction as member of Interallied Commission at Spa.

Brig. Gens.—Alfred W. Bjornstad. Director of Army General Staff College at Langres.

Robert E. Callan, C.A.C. Commanding general, 33d Coast Art. Brig.; displayed high technical ability.

Charles J. De Bevoise, Inf. Commanded trains and military police, 27th Div.; later commanded 107th Inf. and proved himself an energetic and resourceful leader during operations against Hindenburg line and those on La Selle River. After being promoted brigadier general continued to render valuable services to A.E.F. as commander of 53d Inf. Brig.

Thomas Q. Donaldson, Cav. Inspector general, S.O.S.

Logan Feland, U.S.M.C. Lieutenant colonel and second in command of 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; had important function in training of that organization; participated creditably in its operations in Aisne defensive and fighting in Chateau-Thierry section.

James D. Glennan, Med. Corps. In charge of hospitalization division in office of chief surgeon; directed establishment, equipment and operation, as well as evacuation service, of all American hospitals in France.

Felham D. Glassford, Field Art. Served creditably at Saumur Artillery School, 1st Corps Artillery School, and as commander of regiment of Field Artillery during Chateau-Thierry campaign; as brigadier general displayed high military attainments and unceasing energy as commander of 1st Field Art. Brig.

William W. Harts, Engrs. In command of the important district of Paris.

Louis M. Nuttman. Regimental commander of 89th Div.; displayed marked military ability; when promoted to brigadier general demonstrated great executive ability in organization and administration of Combat Officers' Replacement Depot at Gondrecourt.

William C. Rivers. Commander of 76th Field Art.; was a material factor in stemming tide of enemy's advance during the second battle of the Marne; upon being promoted to brigadier general displayed marked leadership and high military attainments in command of 5th Field Art. Brig. in Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Sanford B. Stanberry, Inf. Took command of 155th Inf. Brig. prior to the attack of Nov. 1; proved himself forceful and capable military leader.

Lawrence D. Tyson, Inf. Commanded 59th Infantry Brig. throughout its training period and during its active operations against enemy; his determination and skill as military leader were reflected in successes of his brigade in attack and capture of Brancourt and Prémont.

Cols.—Henry A. Allen, Engr. Corps. Served with distinction as commanding officer, 108th Engrs., and as engineer officer, 33d Div. By his technical skill in supervising construction of bridges across Meuse River proved himself an important factor in successes gained by our troops in operations along right bank of that stream during Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Joseph F. Barnes, Field Art. Corps adjutant, 2d Army Corps.

Hiram I. Bearss, U.S.M.C. Commanded 102d Inf. achieving notable successes in active operations in which that regiment was engaged.

Franklin Warner M. Cutcheon, Inf. Chairman of Board of Contracts and Adjustments; supervised and conducted important negotiations with Allied governments and their citizens with marked success.

Eimer A. Dean, Med. Corps. Came to France with base hospital unit, which he established; later organized and commanded first large hospital center at Bazouilles.

Milton J. Foreman, Field Art. Commanded 122d Field Art.; gave proof of eminent technical attainments and assiduous zeal.

John W. Hanner, Med. Corps. Commanding officer of Evacuation Hospital No. 1; displayed high professional attainments and loyal devotion to duty; subsequently chief surgeon, 4th Army Corps.

Warren T. Hannum, Engr. Corps. Member of Training Section, Gen. Staff; efficiently supervised technical and tactical training of engineer, gas and tank troops and operation of schools for those services.

Edward T. Hartman, Inf. Organized 357th Inf. and commanded it with extraordinary ability during training period and throughout its active operations.

John H. Hughes, Inf. Member of Inspector General's Dept. at Hqrs., S.O.S., for an extended period.

George E. Leach, Field Art. Commanded 151st Field Art.; displayed marked qualities of leadership.

Charles R. Lloyd, Field Art. Commanded with distinction 10th Field Art., displaying marked ability as an artillerist.

James M. Love, Inf. As adjutant general, 2d Army Corps, and later commanding officer, 319th Inf., rendered services of great credit.

James A. McCoy, Med. Res. Corps. Served with conspicuous success as commanding officer, American Red Cross Hospital No. 111, at Jouy-sur-Morin and Chateau-Thierry, from June to August, 1918.

Duncan K. Major, jr., Inf. Chief of staff, 26th Div.

James J. Mayes, J.A.G.D. Served with marked ability as deputy judge advocate, A.E.F.

Frederick W. Mears, Engr. Corps. Commanding officer, 31st Railway Engrs., and later assistant gen. manager and gen. manager Railway Dept., T.C.

Perry L. Miles, G.S. Commanded 371st Inf., which, during its active operations, was attached to French forces; conducted his regiment with conspicuous success.

Asher Miner, Field Art. Commanded 109th Field Art., giving proof of high qualities of leadership.

John M. Morgan, Inf. Commanded 309th Inf. during last two months of hostilities.

William H. Morrow, Inf. Served with conspicuous success as commanding officer, 7th Inf., succeeding in all difficult missions assigned to him.

Edgar A. Myer, Inf. Having taken command of 129th Inf. at critical period during active operations, displayed marked ability as a military leader.

John H. Parker, Inf. Instructor in Army Machine Gun School at Langres.

Howard C. Price, Inf. Organized, trained and commanded in active operations 360th Inf., which was eminently successful as a combat unit; displayed military attainments of high order in capture of Forêt du Bois le Prete during St. Mihiel offensive and assault on the Freya Stellung in the Argonne-Meuse operations.

Milton A. Reckord, Inf. Commanded 115th Inf.

Henry J. Reilly, Field Art. Commanded 149th Field Art. throughout its entire period of service; participated with credit in all operations of 42d Div.

Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps. Division surgeon, 77th Div.; chief surgeon, 6th Army Corps, and later chief surgeon, 2d Army, displayed qualities of leadership, high professional attainments and rare judgment.

Joseph Brown Sanborn, Inf. Commanded 131st Inf. during all its campaigns against the enemy.

Gilbert E. Seaman, Inf. Served with conspicuous success as division surgeon, 32d Div.; became chief surgeon, 6th Army Corps, and was important factor in establishment of effective measures for treating numerous sick and wounded.

Edward C. Shannon, Inf. Commanded 11th Inf.; proved himself a forceful and capable military leader.

Edward R. Stone, Inf. Second in command of 9th Inf.; participated with credit in Aisne defensive, operations in Chateau-Thierry sector, and in Aisne-Marne offensive. Subsequently, being placed in command of 23d Inf., led it with marked ability in St. Mihiel offensive.

Brainerd Taylor, M.T.C. Chief motor transport officer, advance section, S.O.S.; gave proof of excellent judgment and untiring energy.

Walter M. Whitman, Inf. Commanded with marked distinction 325th Inf. throughout its period of service in France.

Ezekiel J. Williams, Inf. Served with distinction as chief of staff, 36th Div., from date of its organization to date of departure from France.

Charles D. Winn, C.A.C. Commanding officer of 306th Field Art.; displayed high qualities of leadership.

Lieut. Col.—Edward J. Boughton, J.A.G.D. Head of international law division, office of Judge Advocate, A.E.F.

Albert S. Kuegle, Inf. Secretary of general staff and of 3d Sec. at Gen. Hqrs., A.E.F.

George A. Lynch, Engr. Corps. Member of the Training Section; was chiefly responsible for revision of Infantry Drill Regulations.

Hugh B. Moore, Q.M.C. Superintendent, A.T.S., at Brest; later director of the A.T.S., successfully supervising the activities of this service in forty ports.

Neal Power, J.A.G.D. Head of special disciplinary division in this office of J.A., A.E.F.

Martin C. Schallenberger, Inf. Assistant chief of staff, G-1, 3d Corps, during the Argonne-Meuse offensive.

James A. Ullo, Inf. Assistant chief of staff, G-1, 4th Corps; showed marked organizing and administrative ability.

Majors—John Erskine, Med. Corps. Chairman of Educational Commission.

Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A. Chief of staff, 89th Div.; displayed military ability of highest order, contributing to successes achieved by that division during St. Mihiel offensive; upon promotion to brigadier general continued to render valuable services in command 36th Art. Brig.

Capt.—Asher C. Baker, U.S.N. Voluntarily returning to active service after retirement; served with distinction as naval representative with T.D.

VIII.—Awards of Distinguished-Service Cross.

Majors—Fred L. Walker, 30th Inf.; near Marne River, July 15, 1918.

Homer Watkins, 326th Inf.; near St. Juvin, Oct. 11-17.

Capt.—Robert Decher, 7th Inf.; near Le Charmel, July 23-25.

Onslow S. Rolfe, 7th Inf.; near Fossey, July 14-15.

Grant Shepherd, 23d Inf.; at Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, June and July.

Leo V. Warner, 8th M.G. Battn.; near Cunel, Oct. 14.

First Lieut.—William F. Weine, 125th Inf.; near the Ourcq River, Aug. 8.

Hallack Welles, Jr., 104th Inf.; near Bourges, July 20.

Phillip H. Condit, 7th Inf.; near Cunel, Oct. 11.

Second Lieut.—George S. Beatty, 7th Inf.; near le Rocq Ferme, July 15.

IX.—Awards, Posthumous, of Distinguished-Service Cross.

Capt.—Michael J. Walsh, 165th Inf.; near the Meuse River, Oct. 14.

Elijah W. Worsham, 362d Inf.; near Geanes, Sept. 29.

First Lieut.—Ralph E. Powers, Med. Corps, 337th Amb. Co.; at Usia Padena, Russia, Jan. 20-23, 1919.

Second Lieut.—Harold A. Healy, 8th M.G. Battn.; near Le Charmel, July 15.

X.—Awards, Posthumous, of Distinguished-Service Cross.

Capt.—George N. Munro, 5th Train Hqrs.; near Cunel, Oct. 15.

First Lieut.—Edward J. McLaughlin, 113th Inf.; at Etray Ridge, Oct. 23.

De Mandat Grancey, French army, attached to 107th U.S. Field Art.; near Fismette, Sept. 6.

Second Lieut.—Oliver P. Byam, 7th Inf.; near Cunel Heights, Oct. 11.

Cyril Carder, 16th Inf.; near Soissons, July 21.

U.S.N.R.F. OFFICER BEFORE G.C.M.

Ensign Harry Erlanger, U.S.N.R.F., who lives at 790 Riverside Drive, New York city, was placed on trial before a G.C.M. at the New York Navy Yard on Aug. 18 on charges of having conspired with Lieut. B. J. Ellert, U.S.N.R.F., to obtain Ellert's influence in aiding him to obtain a commission in the Navy. The Government asserts that Erlanger promised to pay for a fur coat for Mrs. Ellert, the cost of which was to be \$300. Ellert pleaded guilty recently to having accepted money and gifts for obtaining soft billets in the Navy for a number of men during the Great War. The findings of that court are now in the hands of the J.A.G. Ellert testified on Aug. 18 that he first met Erlanger on Oct. 6, 1917, when he presented a letter from Lieut. Comdr. John Grady, U.S.N., recommending Erlanger's enrollment in the Navy. Ellert said he accordingly recommended him and that Erlanger was enrolled as a yeoman. Later in the month Lieutenant Commander Grady spoke to him about recommending Erlanger for examination for the rank of ensign. Ellert thereupon sent the necessary enrollment blanks to Grady's office. Erlanger,

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recommended men without seeing them and without their having experience for such positions, when occasion demanded." He admitted Erlanger had given him a dressing chest, but denied that he had been unnecessarily "chummy" with him, adding that he "usually endeavored to return Erlanger's treats."

Former Ensign John J. Rafferty, U.S.N.R.E., swore he had dined with Lieutenant Ellert and Erlanger, and that Ellert had told him Erlanger had "entertained an awful lot" to obtain promotion. He talked with Erlanger after the latter was promoted, when the latter said, "Oh, well, you have to go about these things in the right way." Rafferty admitted he was "disenrolled" for the good of the Service on July 15, 1918, as ensign, after a court of inquiry at Brest had investigated charges made by Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N. He refused to explain what the charges were, on the ground that it might degrade him.

Commander Grady was recalled at the hearing on Aug. 20. He asserted that Lieutenant Ellert had nothing to do with Erlanger's promotion, and that he alone was responsible for it. He said he was convinced after watching the man's work that he was entitled to higher rank. Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson, U.S.N., navigating officer of the U.S.S. North Dakota, and several civilians testified as character witnesses. At the proceedings of Aug. 21 Erlanger admitted having signed a confession following his arrest, but said he had been "coerced" into doing so. The case closed on Aug. 25, when Erlanger's lawyer summed up, saying that admitting his client had given a fur coat to Mrs. Ellert it was done because of his "tendency to help people." Major J. G. Muir, J.A., replied that if the fur coat transaction had been an innocent one it would have been paid for by check, not with cash. The findings of the court will be sent to the J.A.G. at Washington.

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"Oh, no yo' ain't, nigger," spoke up another, "yo' is



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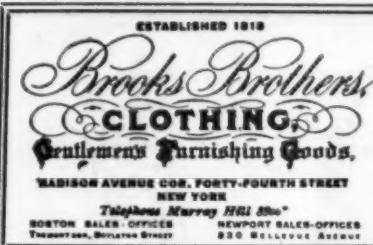
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